The New-York Times.

VOL. XI----NO. 3230. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION

Its Arrrival at Hatteras Inlet.

GREAT DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

PERPETUAL GALES OF WIND.

Shoal Water on the Inner Bars and the Too Great Draft of Water of the Vessels Delay Operations

Loss of the Steamer City of New-York, the Propeller Gunboat Zouave, the Floating Battery Grapeshot, the Steamer Pocahontas with 100 Horses, and a Coal Schooner----Damage to Other Vessels.

Drowning of Col. J. W. Allen and of Surgeon F. S. Weller, of the New-Jersey Ninth Regiment.

Health of the Command--Difficulties Overcome.

FINAL HOPEFUL STATE OF THE EXPEDITION

Official Report of Gen. Burnside to the War Department.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

The Burnside Expedition, which has occupied so large a share of public attention, which has cost so much in time and in means, and which has deservedly encouraged the hopes of the patriotic of the country for what it was to accomplish for the cause of the Union, has reached this historically stormy part of the coast, and here, and in this vicinity, is to be the theatre of its operations, and may we hope—of its triumphs.

The large majority of the vessels composing the expedition, consisting of gunboats, steamers and sailing transports for the troops, tenders, horse transports, coal vessels, etc., have arrived and anchored safely in the Inlet, or are lying at anchor north of the bar, while some are seen still under way coming in.

The auspices under which we have commenced operations are certainly not very encouraging, though they are not of a nature to discourage one so hopeful and energetic as the Commanding General is known to be; or, it is hoped, to seriously impede our progress. We have encountered one heavy blow from the Southwest—directly ahead—on our way down the coast, and have rode out, at our anchors, one of the heaviest Northeast gales which are known to prevail on this proverbially windy coast. Disasters of a somewhat serious, and some of a very melancholy character have also occurred which will cause regret with the public, and mourning in Northern homes. One ship, the screw-steamer *City of New-York*, from New-York, loaded with ordnance stores, went ashore on the bar on Monday, and now lies a total wreck, with a cargo of *two hundred thousand dollars in value lost to the Expedition.* No lives lost. One gunboat, the *Zouave*, has been sunk in the inlet, caused by overrunning her anchor during the storm, which knocked a hole in her bottom, thus causing her to sink. Her guns were saved. One schooner, loaded with coal, is also sunk.

One canal-boat or floating battery has gone ashore. Several collisions have occurred among the overcrowded vessels of the fleet, causing damage of a *not serious* description. Two or three of the steamers are ashore, and must sustain severe injury, though they will not be permanently lost to the fleet.

The most lamentable occurrence, however, which I have to mention is the drowning of Col. J. W. ALLEN, of the Ninth New-Jersey, and of Surgeon F. S. WELLER, of the same regiment, caused by the swamping of a boat in which they, with other officers were returning on board the ship *Ann E. Thompson.* During the gale of Monday and Tuesday, this ship, with five other ships and barks, were compelled to remain at anchor outside, and at a distance of from two to five miles north of the Inlet. On Wednesday, (this morning,) several boats left their respective ships to go on shore, among them one from the *Ann E. Thompson*, for the purpose, as they said, of reporting to the Commanding General, and to solicit a steamtug to tow them in. It was one of the ship's quarter boats, and was imprudently loaded down with twelve persons. Imprudently, I say, because there was a heavy line of breakers running on the beach, and on each side of the Inlet. There were in the boat Capt. MERRIMAN, of the ship; his second mate, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR; three seamen, two privates of the Ninth New-Jersey, Col. ALLEN, the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Adjutant the Quartermaster and Surgeon WELLER—twelve in all. They entered the inlet, and after calling on Gen. RENO, they spent some time wandering on the beach collecting shells, surveying the forts, &c. They then started to return to the ship, but in attempting to pass through the breakers, near the east side of the inlet, the boat was filled by a roller, and capsized. Being a long distance from any vessel, their perilous situation was not noticed, and they were over half an hour in the water, clinging by turns to the boat and struggling unsupported in the breakers. By this time our vessel, the *Highlander*, in tow of a steam tug, came up to them. Capt. DAYTON instantly lowered away two boats, one of which was manned by his second officer, Mr. HIGGINS, and the other by the officers of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, who were on board. Nine persons were rescued alive; two lifeless bodies—those of Col. ALLEN and Surgeon WELLER—were taken into the officers' boat, and one, the second mate, had sunk to the bottom. The bodies of the unfortunate officers were carefully lifted on to the quarterdeck of the *Highlander*, where Dr. GEO. DERBY, the able surgeon of the Massachusetts Twenty-third, assisted by twenty willing hands, began their efforts to restore them to life. Artificial respiration, and every expedient known to medical science, were resorted to for the purpose, and these exertions were continued without intermission for two hours. These humane efforts, however, proved unavailing—the vital spark had fled. They had been in the water over half an hour. Meantime the chilled and dripping survivors were taken into our cabin, where they were supplied with warm clothing by Quartermaster GOLDTHWAITE and others, and were soon made comfortable.

The bodies will remain on board the *Highlander* to-night, and to-morrow arrangements will be made to have them prepared for burial in such a condition that their remains can be recovered by their friends. Col. ALLEN was from Bordentown, N. J., where he leaves a widow and several children. He was apparently about 45 years of age, and Gen. BURNSIDE esteemed him as an officer of great usefulness and promise. His profession was that of a civil engineer, and he was connected, in that capacity, with some of the principal public works in the State.

Surgeon WELLER belonged in Patterson, N. J., where he was highly esteemed as a practising physician, and as a good citizen. He also leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely death. They were both members of the Masonic fraternity, and each had attached to his person a locket, containing the likeness of his wife and of a favorite child.

Their effects were delivered to the Lieu tenant Colonel, by whom they will be sent home.

The second mate was a German, and hailed from Philadelphia. Thus, in the impressive words of SCHILLER:

"With noiseless tread death steals on man;
No plea—no prayer delivers him;
From midst of life's unfinished plan,
With sudden hand it severs him:
And ready, or not ready—no delay,
Forth to his Judge's bar he must away."

These events have caused a feeling of general sadness throughout the command. One private belonging to the Twenty-first Massachusetts died on board the *Northerner* on the passage hither, of spotted fever, and another from causes not stated, but reported to have been from fright during the fearful gale outside. This vessel was obliged to put to sea after arriving off the bar on Sunday night, on account of the heavy sea, and gale, and during the attempt to round to, she broke one of her hog frames, considerably endangering the vessel. The captain was also put under arrest, and the mate placed in charge, by order of Col. MAGGI. Having progressed thus far in the narrative of the Expedition, I will only briefly go back to refer to the trip from Fortress Monroe.

SAILING OF THE FLEET.

The order to sail from Old Point was issued at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and before daylight on Sunday morning the largest part of the fleet had passed outside of the Capes. The order took many by surprise, as a general impression prevailed that our destination was somewhere inside the Chesapeake. The prevalent notion was that we were bound either up the York River, or to take Norfolk. The character of the vessels employed seeming to forbid the idea that they could be intended to incur the risks of the rough weather of the Atlantic during the Winter season. Several of the vessels which had been chartered refused to leave the Capes, among them all the *water schooners*, which has been a source of much perplexity. Other vessels which had been chartered backed out when they found they were ordered to sea.

The first part of Sunday was pleasant, with a light wind from the southwest; the afternoon was blowy and thick, during which the sailing vessels were generally obliged to cast off from the steamers and take care of themselves. The *Huzzar*, which had the *Highlander* in tow, could make no headway, and both parties becoming tired of the connection, the mate severed the line with an axe, and we were soon lost to each other in a dense fog. The "floating batteries, *alias* canal boats, which might be called the "weaker vessels," were obliged to hold on, having no propelling power of their own, no canvas to set, and no tow-path for the horses. They were probably the first craft of the kind which had ever been transferred from their native element on the raging canal to the raging ocean. Considering their fresh water build, it must be confessed they performed remarkably well.

LOSS OF THE GRAPESHOT.

One of the "floating batteries" was in tow of the *New-Brunswick*, Gen. FOSTER's steamer, the boat herself being in command of Capt. W. B. MCKEAN, and, like the others, contained valuable stores, forage, &c. This service was considered extra hazardous, since the parting of the hawsers during a gale of wind would expose those in charge to great danger of being lost. As the gale increased, it became evident that the *Grapeshot* must part her hawser from the difficulty of steering her in the rough sea way. She rolled, pitched and "yawed" about, totally unmanageable, and, finally, one of the hawsers parted. She was in a sinking condition, having shipped a heavy sea, and the safety of the men on board demanded that they should be taken off. The steamer was accordingly stopped, and Capt. MCKEAN, with his men, got out their small life-boat, and with great difficulty, reached the *New-Brunswick*, by the aid of a line paid out to them. The boat, however, was swamped under the guards, all the men being thrown over, or jumping into the water. They were rescued by means of ropes thrown to them, and much to the gratification of all, were taken on board. Gen. FOSTER complimented the men very highly for their seaman-like conduct, and as they lost all their clothing and other property, he, with the other officers made up a purse to remunerate them for their loss. The boat was thrown ashore to the northward of Hatteras, near which the *Pocahontas* was afterward wrecked; and the hay and oats which constituted her cargo, by a singular good providence, furnished subsistence for the poor horses which escaped from the latter vessel to the shore. She had no gun aboard, they having been sent down on another vessel. Capt. MCKEAN returned home. Capts. ERNEST STAPLES, late of the Rhode Island Battery, JAMES M. RILEY and JAMES LAKE are the names of the other commanders of these craft.

The northeast gale, which began on Monday, continued to increase in severity until 3 o'clock on Monday. We anchored north of the Inlet, in company with three barks, three ships, a brig, the *Dragoon*, and some dozen or more schooners. Here we lay pitching and rolling until Wednesday morning, when the wind died out, leaving a heavy ground swell.

LOSS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. J. W. NYE, was in company with us when we passed Hatteras on Monday afternoon, and after pausing for an hour or so, as if to get a pilot or to survey the channel, she started to enter. It was blowing fearfully, and the whole coast was white with foam, the sea breaking heavily on the bar, and on both sides of the Inlet. She had come up to the entrance of the Inlet, near the block buoy, showing her signal for a pilot. Here she was met by a naval steam-tug, the *Ceres* or *Seymour*, which, without being able to speak on account of the heavy blow, signaled him to follow the tug in. The ship drew 14 feet of water, and no doubt prudence would have dictated that she should have anchored outside for the night. She struck in Channel way, when the Captain of the *New-York* hailed the naval tug, and earnestly requested that she would take a hawser, *but it was refused.* The ship drew three feet more aft than she did forward, and she immediately swung round, head on to the shoal on the west side of the entrance, where it must have been apparent to any person of the least experience that she must bilge or go to pieces. The tug left the vessel in this situation, saying he would go in and report, and left the ship in the breakers, without making any attempt to rescue the crew. He did not return, or send any assistance.

The ship lay with her starboard quarter presented to the sea, which now broke in flying spray across her decks. She continued to pound heavily, and the officers and crew could be distinctly seen with a glass from the *Highlander* clinging to the rigging to prevent being swept overboard. The wind and sea were partly along the shore, which accounted for the vessel not going to pieces immediately. Night soon set in and concealed the vessel from sight. On Tuesday morning she lay in the same position, only settled deeper in the sand. She had evidently bilged. Toward noon her foremast was cut away, and with yards attached went over the side, carrying the smoke-pipe with it, and the vessel was already a perfect wreck. The violence of the gale prevented any effort to rescue the officers and crew, who remained on board lashed to the bulwarks to keep themselves from being washed off by the sea. Their situation during this long period of suspense and suffering was terrible indeed, and had the gale continued another day and night they must all have perished from exhaustion. Wednesday (this) morning, when the storm had abated, the captain launched his boat and sent for assistance. The captain and crew lost all their instruments, clothing and other property. They returned home by the *Eastern State*, *via* Fort Monroe.

When we passed the ship in the morning, she was as complete a wreck as two days and nights exposure to the violent storm could well make any vessel. Her bulwarks and after-houses were gone; she was heeled hard off shore, and was fast settling into the sand. Her cargo is a total loss to the Government. Fortunately, there being a good supply of material on board, *it will not seriously interfere with the efficiency of the expedition.* She had on board some four hundred barrels of gunpowder, fifteen hundred rifles, eight hundred shells, a large quantity of Sibley tents, hand grenades, and an extra supply of stores of all kinds. She was a chartered vessel, and was probably insured in New-York.

THE FLEET INSIDE.

The gunboats and steamers which had arrived in the Inlet before the gale came on were comparatively safe; though the crowded condition of the very limited harbor—which is only the throat of the Inlet itself—protected partly on the northeast side by the point, on which the fort is situated, caused them to swing foul of each other, and there was considerable smashing up of the light work and guards of the steamers, and bulwarks and light spars of the sailing vessels. The largest square-rigged vessel inside, is the bark *Aura*, of Providence. In good condition.

All the propeller gunboats, sidewheel steamers, and most of the schooner transports, beside a number of small tugs, lie inside. A portion of the naval armed steamers had gone inside of the "Swash," where they were anchored some two miles in advance of the fleet, to watch against the approach of the enemy's steamers, and to send them to the right-about in case they should attempt to reconnoitre our position.

When all counted, the vessels of all descriptions now in this neighborhood are one hundred and twenty sail. Of these, fifty are schooners, with coal and other material, and troop transports, of which the *Highlander* is one of the best vessels in the fleet. The larger ships and barks still remain outside, riding at their anchors, with colors continually flying for a pilot—which, probably, signifies their anxiety to be admitted to better society inside the heads. The feeling is natural with every nook and corner of their vessels crammed with troops; weary with perpetual rolling and pitching; sick, and *with a short supply of water*, their situation is anything but enviable. The blowy state of the weather, however, the prevailing fog, and their greater draft of water, have rendered it inexpedient to bring them in.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

THEORY OF HATTERAS STORMS.

"This day begins with strong breezes from the northward," as the log reads. The same, or a similar remark might be truthfully written of five out of six days of every week in this region. Situated between the two extremes of climate, we seem to be in a continual and fruitless effort to find a vacuum, and the winds from opposite extremes seem constantly striving with each other for the mastery. With the Gulf Stream near us on the east, with its warm, rarifying current, and the broad, cold expanse of Pamlico Sound on the west, the two extremes of temperature meet, and keep up a continual contest to see which shall prevail. So we have, one day, a gale from the northeast, and the next day a blow from the southwest; then it pipes from the cold northwest, followed by a lick back from the northeast. If we have no rain, we are enveloped in fog, and *vice versa.* Upon mature study concerning this puffy, blowy, breezy region, I have come to the conclusion that this is the original cave of Æolus referred to by the ancients—all but the music.

If this stormy weather continues a few days longer all advantage which could have been gained by a sudden bold stroke, like that at Beaufort, must *apparently* be lost by delay. And then, where are the provisions and water to come from? Being a believer in special providences, however, I will interpret these seeming mischances as the best thing, perhaps, that could happen. "Behind a frowning providence He hides a smiling face."

Gen. BURNSIDE says "the storm has put us back very much." The *Picket*, the flag-ship of the squadron, is busy passing to and fro among the fleet, looking after the affairs of the expedition, and giving directions as to future movements.

Capt. NEILL, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. RENO, with the Division Surgeon, came off this morning and took charge of the bodies of the two deceased officers, delivering them on shore. The wind continues to blow a gale, which, combined with the powerful current, which runs here at the rate of four knots an hour, utterly precludes the possibility of moving the vessels over the "Swash." Boats can with great difficulty pull about the harbor, and only steam-tugs are available.

WHERE IS THE WATER TO COME FROM

One of the most serious difficulties now threatening the expedition is the danger that the supply of fresh water will be exhausted before we shall be in a condition to move to a point where it can be obtained. To think of finding sufficient to quench the thirst of this large army, and the naval force on the land near this point, is out of the question. There is but a limited supply on board each vessel, and something must be done at once, to guard against such a calamity as would overtake us in the event that the water fails. Several of the steamers have a condensing apparatus on board which furnishes a moderate supply, and there is one of NORMANDY's apparatus in full operation on the beach, going night and day, and turning out a thousand gallons each 24 hours. This machine was put up, and has been kept in operation by Mr. EDWARD STILLMAN, who is also about to set to work three others of inferior capacity—one on board the Commodore's ship, one at Camp Wool, and a third at Camp Winfield. The apparatus of LEIGHTHALL's, on board the *Sentinel*, makes 3,500 gallons a day. Altogether, we ought to make 6,000 gallons per day.

THE HEALTH OF THE COMMAND.

The schooner *Recruit*, of some 400 tons, which has been fitted up with every comfort and accommodation for the sick of the division, has just arrived from Annapolis, with about 198 men belonging to the different regiments of the Coast Division, a large proportion of whom are convalescent from measles. Many others are recovering from colds contracted in camp. They have been in charge of Dr. GREEN, of the Twenty-fourth, assisted by Dr. STONE, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts. They remained at Fortress Monroe until the storm had abated, and had a pleasant and quiet passage down. It is understood that other medical officers of the division will now take their turn in charge of the hospital ship, where the duties have been very onerous. They have not yet been designated. The schooner *Guerrilla* (*Mary S. Kimball*) is hereafter to be the hospital ship, the *Recruit* being "needed" for a transport.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SIXTH TO EXCHANGE PLACES WITH COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES—DEATH OF SEVERAL PRIVATES.

On Friday the order was given to land the New-Hampshire Sixth Regiment Volunteers, Col. CONVERS, who have been assigned the duty of garrisoning Camp Wool in place of Col. HAWKINS' Zouaves, who are to take part in the expedition. The reason for this change, in part, is the condition of the New-Hampshire Sixth respecting drill and general health. Since it left camp at Keene, where it had little or no opportunity for drill, it has been constantly on the move, which has kept them exposed, so that, besides having no proper time for practice in the manual of arms, a large number, some 160, from time to time have been down with disease, mostly measles, from which it has suffered considerably. There are still between 30 and 40 cases of this disease in the regiment, which makes their situation a very trying one, being obliged to land on this desolate sand beach with very inadequate accommodations for the sick. The surgeon endeavored to have the order revoked, and have these unfortunate men placed on board of the *Recruit* or some other comfortable vessel until better accommodations could be provided than existed at Fort Clark. One man, Mr. PIERCE, died from a relapse; a Mr. AMMIDON died from inflammation of the brain; and WARREN D. FAY, of Walpole, N. H., died on the passage down, from an apoplectic fit on the 16th of January. FAY was buried on the point near Fort Hatteras.

The regiment, on the 17th of January, marched to Camp Wool, and encamped during a heavy rain. It is composed of excellent materials, but they appeared much worn out by hard work. They are now in comfortable quarters. The list of officers is as follows:

Colonel, NELSON CONVERS, Marlboro'; Lieutenant-Colonel, S. G. Griffin, Concord; Major, Chas. Scott, Petersboro'; Adjutant, P. P. Bigsby, Concord; Quartermaster, Alonzo Nute, Farmington; Commissary, Eli Wentworth, Milton; Surgeon, Wm. A. Tracy, Nashua; Assistant Surgeon, S. Cooper, Claremont; Chaplain, Robert B. Stinson, Croyden.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

THE OFFICERS AT FORT HATTERAS.

There is some abatement of the wind to-day, and the atmosphere is tempered by a milder breeze from the Southeast, accompanied, however, by fog and rain. Boats are moving more freely about, and parties of officers and men are visiting the shore to inspect the localities of this anomalous country.

Fort Hatteras, the largest of the two fortifications constructed by the rebels on the beach here, is the chief object of attraction. The post is in command of Capt. LEWIS O. MORRIS, of the First United States Artillery, who, to the duties of taking command of the garrison, acts as Postmaster, and entertains strangers who have occasion to require his assistance and hospitality—in all which characters he succeeds admirably. Many a weary and hungry pilgrim, cast upon these inhospitable shores within a few days past, nauseated by protracted rations of beans and stale water on shipboard, have found Capt. MORRIS' quarters in the fort a very oasis in the desert. To the representatives of the Press he has been very attentive, imparting such information as was in his power, and affording them many facilities in the prosecution of their labors. The only harm we wish him is a safe and speedy transfer from this desolate sandspit to a more agreeable field of labor. Capt. CLARK, the Commissary of Subsistence at the post, has also been very accommodating, and placed us under many obligations. He was formerly connected with the Boston *Courier*, which positon he was compelled to resign on account of failing health. He has now recovered his health, and is doing extremely well.

HOTEL D'AFRIQUE AND THE CONTRABANDS.

Capt. CLARK has erected a very commodious wooden house on the beach, for the use of the fugitives who have recently arrived from Roanoke Island. It is christened "*Hotel d'Afrique.*" These contrabands are very happy in their new quarters, and have a very high opinion of Capt. MORRIS and Capt. CLARK. They evidently left Roanoke Island not only for their health, but also with a view of improving their condition in life. Their masters and the secession troops at the Island tried to stuff them with the old story that the Yankees sold all the young and able negroes to Cuba, to pay the expenses of the war, while they cut the hamstrings of the old men, and cut off their right arms, and then turned them loose. Of course, they *professed* to believe these stories, but they knew they were falsehoods. They had seen and conversed with Northern men who have been accustomed to visit the island to buy shad, and they "knew they were friendly." FRANKLIN TILLETT, the old man who last arrived, came down from Roanoke Island in a boat, bringing with him fifteen of his household, old and young, among whom were six women and several children. FRANK is the rejoicing father of fifteen children, his wife having had four by a former husband. One of the sons of this patriarchal household gave me their names—as far as he could remember them. They are: Wilson, Levi, John, Joe, Miles, Ernest, Frank, Ceny, Esther, George Lafayette, Colinda, Ellen, William Leon, Thomas, John C. Calhoun, and Nancy—the last three years old when she died, and four others who died young, whose names he does not recollect. They were very happy when informed, in answer to questions, whether they would be sent back, that Massa WILSON, from good old Massachusetts, had introduced a bill into Congress forbidding, under severe penalties, any officer from returning them to bondage. "Den, God bless Massa WILSON for dat!" they exclaimed. They have an original way of keeping accounts with Uncle Sam. Their account-book is a number of sticks on which they cut a notch for every day they work, and they will, by and by, expect wages such as are paid the colored folks at other places. They are very expert boatmen, and are useful in pulling about the Inlet and working along the shore.

FORT HATTERAS.

Fort Hatteras, the largest of the two works claiming that name, is situated on the point nearest to the bay side, and was evidently intended to protect both the Inlet and the Swash Channel. It is an octagon, about sixty yards in width, the outer work being a bank of sand first thrown up to the height of ten feet above the level of the beach, and then covered with a heavy fibrous turf which was brought from a distance of several miles on the Island. Each of these pieces of turf is pinned into the sand by pointed treenails. There is a platform about fifteen feet in width raised some two feet above the centre of the port on all sides of it, also covered with turf, on which there are strong platforms of heavy pine planks for mounting the guns. The carriages are of pitch pine, and well made, though too weak for much effective service. The magazine, which is on the south west side, is 60 feet long by 25 at the base, sloped up to the top from all sides, and covered with turf. There are curtains of the same material at the different angles of the work to protect the guns. Several of these were considerably damaged during the bombardment by Col. BUTLER.

The whole work exhibits proof that a competent Engineer planned and superintended it. Considering the material at hand it is an elaborate and very creditable work. No permanent fortification, however, can be built on such a place, where the annual storms which sweep the spot cut away the entire foundation of sand, and opens new channels for navigation through every part of the spit on which it is situated. Fort Clark is the smaller of the two works, and is nearest to the entrance, but neither can be made permanent without immense expense.

BURIAL OF THE DECEASED OFFICERS OF THE NINTH NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT—CHAPLAINS—MORE CHAPLAINS THAN PRAYERS.

The two officers of the Ninth New-Jersey who lost their lives on Wednesday, and whose remains had been deposited in a small building on shore, under guard, were to-day prepared for burial under the supervision of Quartermaster KEYS. The only ceremony observed was the lowering of the flag at half-mast on the brig *Dragoon*, and a dirge played by the band. The bodies were tightly sewed in canvas, and covered with a coating of tar to exclude the air. They were then deposited in strong boxes and conveyed in a boat to the high sand ridge two miles east of the fort, where they were buried, and the spot marked by a wooden slab containing their names. Persons who may be sent to recover their remains can have the spot pointed out by inquiring of Capt. CLARK, Commissary, or of Capt. MORRIS, Commandant of the post. The Chaplain of the regiment being still on board of the ship, outside, accounts, probably, for the omission of the usual religious ceremonies, or of anything to characterize the burial as a funeral. There are a great many Chaplains hereabout, but I notice there is little attention paid to the decencies which mark these sad events in civilized life.

Some of the soldiers recently deceased have been very improperly buried, within twenty paces of the beach, from which the bodies must be washed out by the first heavy easterly storm that occurs.

It would seem that sanitary considerations, if no other, would forbid the burial of so many bodies within a few paces of the landing and of the fort.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

VESSELS ASHORE.

To-day the wind is from south, and not so violent as heretofore, though there is sufficient to cause a heavy surf along the beach, and the two dikes which reach the west and east boundaries of the inlet are fringed with perpetual spray and foam from the breakers. The ship *Kitty Simpson*, in attempting to come in, struck, and remained aground for several hours, pounding quite heavily. The steam-tugs went out to her assistance, but the tide falling, she could not be moved. We were all glad to see her safe at anchor inside this morning.

A natural consequence of having congregated here over a hundred vessels, which are crowded into a narrow channel way, or compelled to anchor among sand shoals, the location of which are not marked by any buoys, is that a large number of them have got ashore. Without pilots to point out the dangerous places, and gales of wind and a four-knot current continually prevailing, it is strange more of them have not been sunk or destroyed. As it is, some of the most available transports have been hard and fast aground. Among these are the steamers *Susquehannah*, *Eastern Queen*, *Northerner* and *Suanne*. Some of these, it is probable, will be lost to the expedition, if not to their owners or insurers. Most of them are now afloat. There has been some careless, if not culpable management in this matter, and appearances favor the suspicion that this is regarded by some Captains as a good opportunity to effect a sale of their old hulks to the United States Government, which they could not sell any other way.

TRAITORS IN THE CAMP.

Gen. BURNSIDE has too good cause to suspect that among the large number who have responsible positions in this fleet, there are not only "disaffected" men, but traitors, who will not scruple to damage the expedition and defeat its purposes whenever they can find the opportunity to do so. They will be promptly dealt with at the proper time.

The worst enemies we have had thus far are those who from selfish motives have palmed off upon the Government worthless crafts, and deceived about their draft of water. *Others, on whom the commanders had a right to rely, have grossly misrepresented the draft of water which could be carried over the bulkhead, or "swash." Hence all this perplexing delay and loss.*

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

BALLAST THROWN OVERBOARD.

Another piping day, and little prospect of moving. An effort is making to lighten some of the vessels of the troops. To effect this, the iron ballast must also, much of it, go overboard. Some of the gunboats threw over a part outside, and to-day tons of it are going overboard in the harbor—some carelessly drop it in channel-way, where it must be in the way, and form the nucleus of new shoals. Capt. DAYTON, of the *Highlander*, found a way to save all his iron ballast. He had a canal-boat towed alongside, into which the iron was placed, and after the vessel was in deep water he took it on board again, thus saving hundreds of dollars' worth of material. But perhaps this was not practicable in every case. It is much easier to find fault than it is to point out a better way. The Government paid $40,000 to some one for smelted pig iron to ballast the fleet.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER POCAHONTAS—ONE HUNDRED HORSES LEFT TO PERISH.

The steamer *Pocahontas*, well known as a Baltimore and Chesapeake boat, which was chartered to convey horses to this point, and which had on board 113 horses, mostly belonging to the Rhode Island Fourth Regiment, went ashore in a storm on Friday night last, about twelve miles north of Hatteras, and all the horses, except 24, which swam ashore, were lost. No lives of the crew were lost. The steamer is a total wreck. During the gale she first blew out some portion of her worthless boiler, and the grates fell down. The boiler was plugged or patched, and then the steering gear gave way. This was mended, when the smoke-pipe blew down, and as the vessel, from laboring in the sea, had sprung a leak, she was run ashore. The sending to sea of this worthless old hulk, after it was known how utterly unsafe she was, with a full deck load of valuable horses and a crew of men, was most inexcusable. There was drunkenness and disorder on board. The boat is said to have been built in 1829!

Valuable horses were thrown overboard ten miles at sea, and when the vessel struck, or was near the beach, the teamsters who had charge of the horses were so careful of their own worthless carcasses, that they refused to go down on the lower deck and cut the halters of the animals, thus leaving the poor brutes to perish on the wreck, when they might nearly all have been saved. The Government ought to sift this case to the bottom, and call as witnesses the pilot of the *Spaulding*, and GORGE BROWN, and intelligent surfman of Long Branch, both of whom were on board. They found oats and hay on the beach, thrown ashore from the wreck of the *Grapeshot*.

There were, besides the crew, five carpenters on board, who lost all their tools and clothing. They were hospitably received and entertained by the people near Hatteras, and arrived at Hatteras Inlet on Saturday, bringing with them the horses which had so courageously struggled through the surf and reached the shore, despite the neglect of their keepers.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.

TWO HOURS OF CALM WEATHER!

To-day affairs are progressing favorably, though slowly. The wind from the south died away, and between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock we have actually had two hours of calm weather. The sun shown out warmly, bringing smiles and gladness to all human faces. "Now we shall have some settled weather, I think," said Capt. DACK. Deceived and deluded man! In ten minutes more it was piping from the northeast, the sky was overcast, and we *had a gale in the afternoon*, which has continued ever since. The *Cossack* and one other steamer have crossed the bar, and are where they can be made serviceable.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22.

The three-masted schooner *Maria Pike*, containing horses, is at anchor outside. This discovery relieved much anxiety which was felt for the safety of Lieut. BARNARD, who is on board, with the signal corps of some fifty men. Thus, one after the other, our vessels are making their appearance, and we shall soon be "all here." She had not got in on the 25th.

CARELESSNESS.

The *Ranger* started this morning, and passed successfully over the "swash." The scow which contained the material which was taken out to lighten her was carelessly sunk, while towing astern. Considerable property was lost. Three of the large landing scows have been lost. The steamers are generally afloat; among them, the *Suanna* was moved into deep water last night. The vessels aground now, the Captain of the *Union* reports, are the *Louisiana*, *Eastern Queen*, and *New Brunswick*.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. R. SPAULDING.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, from Port Royal, on her way to Fortress Monroe, came in early this morning, having remained at anchor outside over night. What a good thing it is to have a pilot. She came in just as if she were coming to the dock in New-York. The whole fleet is on the *qui vive*, and thousands of pens were set in motion, indicting letters to loved ones at home. She will probably leave—who knows when?

It now looks like a storm again. Gen. BURNSIDE will have an opportunity of forwarding dispatches, which events here must render of the utmost importance. There is promise of a high tide, which always occurs with a stormy northeaster. Stormy weather prevents operations.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23.

A TERRIFIC GALE FROM THE NORTHEAST—A CRY FOR WATER—NO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE FLEET.

The barometer yesterday went up six-tenths, indicating a "change." We thought, when affairs were as bad as they well could be, a *change* must be for the better; but it seems, with all our experience of bad weather, we had not yet seen the worst. Accordingly Old Boreas let out another link, or rather placed some fresh hands to the bellows, and to-day we have certainly attained the windy climax. It commenced blowing yesterday noon, and by 2 o'clock P. M. we thought the gale had culminated. Mistaken mortals! We had not been "raised hereabout," and this accounts for our inexperience. During the night the gale increased, knocking up an ugly chopping sea, and obliging all the vessels to let go both anchors and pay out all their chain. Strenuous efforts were made to get the *Admiral* over, but the attempt proved abortive, and during the night-tide another ineffectual trial was made. It was a fruitless contest with the elements, and she remained foundering on the "smash." To-day, affairs in the harbor, are in a deplorable state. The severity of the gale prevents all communication between the vessels of the fleet. The *Admiral* is nearly out of water; her coal is exhausted, and no coal means *no water.* A vessel with 300 troops (Massachusetts Twenty-forth) on board, within as many hundred yards of us, has her colors set in the rigging. Union down. She is probably in the same condition with ourselves—no water on board. Here comes a boat from the *Cossack*, covered with the feathery spray. She comes alongside of the *Admiral*, and the officer hands Gen. BURNSIDE a message. It is a cry for water. Six hundred troops of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment on board, and six reporters, and no water—nor whisky. The General reads the letter with moistened eyes, and frankly informs the messenger that their only resource is to go to the *Southfield* for it. If the gale continues there will soon be water. Water nowhere, and not a drop to drink. There are, also, fears that the *Admiral* may knock a hole in her by this constant pounding on the hard sand of the midway "swash."

12 o'clock, and no sign of the gale abating; on the contrary, *otherwise.* As far as the eye can discern through the drifting mist, the bay is one broad sheet of white foam resembling a plain of newly-fallen snow. Dark clouds sweep down from the north, and, with their murky edges, seem almost to touch the vessels' masts as they go careening by, casting their gloomy shadows over the fleet, which sways and staggers under the mighty storm. A single person here and there appears on some vessel's deck, holding on by the rail or rigging, and a few scattering groups are seen pacing the beach, as if in search of shelter from the fury of the blast. The tents of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, which were, yesterday, pitched upon the beach, have all been swept away, and the poor soldiers must have spent a fearful night, exposed to the peltings of the pitiless storm; and yet there is a worse night before them! Beyond, where their straggling forms are seen strolling on the beach, the billows of Old Ocean break along the shore, tossing the spray from their snowy crests high into the air. It is a spectacle truly grand. Camps Wool and Winfield, as well as the Rhode Island Battery, whose unsheltered horses and men were only yesterday put down on the beach, must have suffered fearfully.

Gen. BURNSIDE, who thus far has maintained his accustomed cheerfulness and resolution under all this load of responsibility, watches the careering storm from the deck of the *Admiral*, and seems weighed down with these accumulating misfortunes. His whole concern is for the army. Occasionally he is heard to exclaim, in suppressed tones, "This is terrible." "When will the storm abate?" "The poor men, what will they do?" No one will wonder that such a man is beloved by his men. But he is not the Almighty, to say to the winds, "Be still." Nor a Moses, with power to smite the rock, and bid the waters to gush forth to supply their wants. They must wait on Providence, whose ways are past finding out, and who "doeth all thing well." The General says he rests in the assurance that some wise purpose will be accomplished by these strange adversities. We are, he says, as so many grains of sand in the hands of the Almighty. The condition of NAPOLEON before Moscow, or the old Massachusetts Governor at the siege of Lewisbegh, seem only fitting parallels to his situation. Yet he seems as stronghearted as on the day on which he set sail from Annapolis. With such a leader, let no one despair of the result. The heavens are only overcast—the sun has not gone out.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24—Noon.

We have experienced a terrible night. The storm has made hoarse music among the iron cordage of the *Admiral*, which has continued to thump in her sandy bed until it seemed impossible for her to survive the gale. Yet she seem as *staunch and tight now as ever.*

The storm is broken. It wound up in a grand chorus of thunder, last night, and rain that in its grandeur resembled BYRON's storm among the Alps.

Several of the vessels have their ensigns set union down. Some of them are in the habit of hoisting a signal of distress on the slightest occasion. One vessel was visited which had this doleful emblem in her rigging, and upon inquiry the Captain reported that he had a company from Beverly on board, and that they were out of beans. Others had no sugar to put in their tea.

The bark *Voltigeur*, whose crew is reported to have knocked off duty, because Quartermaster BIGGS has not come down with their pay and clothing, dragged ashore during the night, and the *Spaulding* has been all day trying to tow her off. The tide is very high, and I fear she is a gone case. She has the Eleventh Connecticut on board, but they are in no danger. The *Voltiguer*, at last accounts, lay high and dry on the beach, not damaged, and will come off during the next southeaster.

AFFAIRS IMPROVING.

All evils are said to have some compensating advantages. The heavy gale—the severest that has visited this coast for a long time—has caused a high tide on the bar, and thus enabled some more vessels to pass the everlasting "swash."

The *Highlander*, with the right wing of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, Col. KURTZ, the salient, most musical and most philosophical of "the sons of Gideon," passed safely over the bulkhead this evening, and on letting go their anchor, were greeted with rousing cheers from the left wing, which had preceded them on the *Huzzar*, "Blacksmith's Shop," two days before. There were reunions, music by the band, and a good time generally. This regiment has been very comfortable on board the *Highlander*, and have constantly beguilen the time with music and other social festivities, which have gone far to atone for the loss of home and the joys of the domestic fireside.

"Music hath charms to soothe the soldier's breast."

On the *New-Brunswick* (Connecticut Tenth,) they had concerts under the lead of Capt. BENJ. JEPSON; charades, theatricals and negro delineations.

ARMED VESSELS	"OVER JORDAN."
Stars and Stripes, prop'r.	Underwriter, ferry-boat.
Louisiana, propeller.	Ceres, ferry-boat.
Delaware, side-wheel.	Chansine, ferry-boat.
Hetsell, side-wheel.	Steamer, (name n. known,) ferry-boat.
Sip. Granite, sail'g vessel.	
Brindle, propeller.	Seymour.
Str. Valley City, propeller.	Lockwood.
Str. Morse, ferry-boat.	Commodore Perry.
Hunchback, ferry-boat.	Philadelphia.

In addition to these *naval* craft, all the gunboats except two of the fleet proper, the *Admiral*, *Eastern City*, of the large transports, and several of the large schooners were over. The *Northerner* was also nearly across.

The only important vessels not available on the 28th were the *New-York*, ashore on the point; the *Louisiana*, aground on the shoals; and the *New-Brunswick*, which was somewhat seriously damaged in her starboard wheel by the *Louisiana* drifting foul of her during the gale. The latter was being rapidly repaired under the superintendence of Capt. JONES and Mr. WILSON, and would be ready for service in two or three days at most. No blame attaches to Capt. LISCOMB for the damage done to his steamer. He was in a dangerous position, with vessels constantly fowling him, and moved his anchorage to avoid them, when the gale drifted the *New-Brunswick* aground, where she lay helpless during the furious gale. Capt. LISCOM and his first officer, Mr. FARRAR, worked night and day to protect the vessel. The Tenth Connecticut are on board of her. Altogether there are now some thirty

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION.

The Ways and Means to Maintain the Treasury.

The Real and Personal Property of the Country.

Speech of Mr. Spaulding, of New-York on the Treasury Note Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 28.

Our finances deserve our most serious attention. The ways and means of carrying on the war should enlist the grave consideration of every gentleman on this floor, who desires the preservation of this Government. We were never in greater peril than at this moment. It will require all our best energies to successfully meet the crisis through which we are passing. I am oppressed by the magnitude of the work before us. But, Sir, I will not, I dare not—I trust we shall not any of us shrink from the responsibility of performing every duty devolved upon us in this great crisis of our national affairs.

The bill before us is a war measure, a measure of *necessity*, and not of choice, presented by the Committee of Ways and Means to meet the most pressing demands upon the Treasury to sustain the army and navy, until they can make a vigorous advance upon the traitors, and crush out the rebellion. These are extraordinary times, and extraordinary measures must be resorted to in order to save our Government, and preserve our nationality.

This bill, in addition to the fifty millions of demand notes authorized by the act of July last, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue on the credit of the United States, one hundred millions of dollars of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, payable to the bearer at the Treasury, or at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, in the City of New-York, at the pleasure of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each; and such notes and all other United States notes payable on demand, not bearing interest, heretofore authorized, are made receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and are also declared lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, making, altogether, $150,000,000 legal tender demand notes.

Provision is also made for the convenient exchange of such notes for six per cent. bonds of the United States, redeemable in twenty years.

Further to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions dollars, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and the bonds thus authorized are to be of such denomination, not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, or in sums of not less than $2,500, for which, if requested, the Secretary of the Treasury, if he deem it expedient, may issue similar bonds, the principal and interest of which may be expressed in the currency of any foreign country, and payable there. The Secretary is authorized to issue said bonds at their par value to any creditor or creditors of the United States who may elect to receive them in satisfaction of their demands; provided that all such claims or demands shall have been first audited and settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury may also exchange such bonds at any time for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes that have been or may hereafter be issued under the provisions of this act.

The bill is simple and perspicuous in its terms, and easy of execution. It is a Government measure, and the officers of Government are required to execute its provisions.

By the time the Secretary of the Treasury can get these notes engraved, printed, and signed, ready for use, all other available means at his command, and in the Treasury, will be exhausted. This measure is therefore presented under the highest prerogatives of Government. The army and navy now in the service must be paid. They must be supplied with food, clothing, arms, ammunition, and all other material of war, to render them effective in maintaining the Government and putting down the rebellion. Having exhausted other means of sustaining the Government, this measure is brought forward as the best that can be devised in the present exigency to relieve the necessities of the Treasury; and I trust it will pass without delay.

At the extra session in July last, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $250,000,000, for which he was authorized to issue coupon bonds, or registered bonds, or Treasury notes, in such proportions of each as he might deem advisable. The bonds were to be issued for twenty years, at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. interest per annum, payable half-yearly; and the Treasury notes were to be issued in denominations of not less than $50 each, at three years, with interest at 7 3-10 per annum, payable half-yearly, and exchangeable at any time for twenty years 6 per cent. bonds. Or, at the option of the Secretary, he was permitted to issue $50,000,000 of the above loan in Treasury notes, on demand, in denominations of not less than $5 each, without interest, and made receivable in payment of salaries or other dues owing by the United States; or, in his discretion, he was authorized to issue Treasury notes at one year, bearing interest at 3 65-100 per cent. per annum, exchangeable at any time in sums of $100, or upwards, for the three years Treasury notes bearing 7 3.10 per cent. interest, but in the aggregate not to exceed $250,000,000. A further provision was made, however, to wit: that the Secretary of the Treasury might negotiate any part of the loan for six per cent. twenty years' bonds, *at a rate not less than the equivalent of par, for bonds bearing seven per cent. interest per annum half-yearly, payable in twenty years.*

Under these provisions, the Secretary of the Treasury has borrowed on the 7 3 10 per cent. Treasury notes, payable in three years	$100,000,000
On twenty years 6 per cent bonds, reduced to the equivalent at par of 7 per cent. per annum, half yearly, say at 89½, ($44,161,230 57 actually received into the Treasury.) for which 6 per cent. bonds were issued	50,000,000
Issued and put in circulation as currency (and to be put in circulation within a few days) all the demand Treasury notes authorized in July, not bearing interest	50,000,000
Borrowed on the Loan bill of July	$200,000,000
Paid out to contractors and others 7 30-100 Treasury notes within the last few days, say	3,515,000
Total	$203,515,000

The total amount of the public debt up to the present time, and for which United States Stock and Treasury Notes have been issued, is as follows:

Up to July 1, 1861	$90,867,828 68
There was paid to creditors, or exchanged for coin at par, at different dates in July and August, six per cent. two years' notes to the amount of	14,019,034 66
There was borrowed, at par, in the same months, upon sixty days' six per cent. notes, the sum of	12,877,750 00
There was borrowed, at par, on the 19th of August, three years' seven and three tenths per cent. bonds, issued for the most part to subscribers to the national loan	50,000,000 00
There was borrowed on the 1st October upon like securities	50,000,000 00
There was borrowed, at par, for seven per cent., on the 10th of November, upon twenty years' six per cent. bonds reduced to the equivalent of sevens, including interest	50,000,000 00
There have been issued and circulated of Treasury notes, payable on demand	39,000,000 00
Making an aggregate debt in various forms, to Jan. 15, 1862	$306,764,613 34
I estimate that the amount required up to July 1, 1862, will be	343,235,387 00
Total debt estimated to July 1, 1862	$650,000,000 00
I estimate for the fiscal year up to July 1, 1863, if the war continues to that time	550,000,000 00
Total indebtedness, liquidated and unliquidated, to July 1, 1863	$1,200,000,000 00

This estimate exceeds that of the Secretary of the Treasury by $300,000,000 to July 1, 1863. This, however, includes all indebtedness against the Government, whether funded or not, and all accounts in process of being audited, and such as are passing through the hands of the accounting officers.

There is now over $100,000,000 of accrued indebtedness, in different forms, that should be paid at an early day.

With this large accrued indebtedness, and with the prospect that (unless this bill is adopted) the Government will put on the market, to the highest bidder, still further issues of bonds, to the amount of $250,000,000 to $300,000,000, to pay current expenses to July next, it is not expected that even the present price of United States stocks can be maintained if forced on the market at this time. We have the alternative, either to go into the market and sell our bonds for what they will command, or to pass this bill, or find some better mode, if one can be devised, to raise means to carry on the war. The Secretary has the means of defraying the daily expenses required to be disbursed from the Treasury for only a few days longer. He has on hand about one-fifth of the loan made in November last, a small portion of the demand Treasury Notes authorized by the act of July—say $10,000,000 not yet issued, and such of the remaining 7 3-10 and 3 65-100 Treasury Notes, authorized by that act, as can be used in paying contractors, for supplies, and for salaries and other Government dues to such persons as are willing to receive them. With the enormous expenditures of the Government, to pay the extraordinary expenses of the war, it requires no extended calculation to show that the Treasury must be supplied from some source, or the Government must stop payment in a very few days.

You cannot borrow of capitalists any more money on twenty years seven per cent. bonds, nor on your 7 3-10 Treasury notes, at the rates fixed by the act of July last. If you offer to the people and put on the market $300,000,000 more, to the highest bidder, in the present aspect of affairs, they would not be taken, except at ruinous rates of discount. That policy would depreciate the bonds already taken by the banks and the people who are most loyal to the Government, and who came forward as your best friends and furnished the means so much needed during the last few months to organize your Army and Navy; and, besides, such depreciation would greatly increase the debt by requiring a much larger amount of bonds to be issued than would be needed if your loans were taken at par. A loan put upon the market in the present depressed state of United States stocks, to be followed by other larger loans, is not regarded as a favorable mode of providing the means for maintaining the Government at the present time. If it had been adopted at first, it might possibly have been the best mode; but it is now too late to essay that plan, and I believe it would be ruinous to adopt it. I fear the 20 years' six per cent. bonds would, under the pressure, fall to 75, 70, 60, and even 50 cents. This would be a ruinous mode of raising the means to carry on the Government.

What, then, is to be done? The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report does not recommend the issue of Demand Treasury Notes, although he points out many advantages that would result to the Government from the issue. He suggests *two* plans: first, the issue of Demand Treasury notes; and second, a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, to be issued by banks and associations, with proper regulations for their redemption by the banks themselves. On the propriety of the issue of Treasury notes by the Government, to be put in circulation as money, the Secretary says:

"The first of these plans was partially adopted at the last session of Congress, in the provision authorizing the Secretary to issue United States notes, payable in coin, to an amount not exceeding fifty millions of dollars. That provision may be so extended as to reach the average circulation of the country, while a moderate tax, gradually augmented, on bank notes, will relieve the national from the competition of local circulation. It has been already suggested that the substitution of a national for a State currency, upon this plan, would be equivalent to a loan to the Government without interest, except on the fund to be kept in coin, and without expense, except the cost of preparation, issue and redemption; while the people would gain the additional advantage of a uniform currency, and relief from a considerable burden in the form of interest on debt."

These remarks of the Secretary were made before the suspension of specie payments. The situation of the country is not very different from what it was two months ago. The circumstances have changed, and the Secretary and Congress will find it necessary, in the present exigency, to conform their action to what *can* be done, and not to what they would *like* to do were it otherwise practicable.

The second plan of the Secretary, and the one which he recommends for adoption, namely, a national currency, to be issued by banks, and secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, the Sub-Committee of Ways and Means have examined with considerable care. A bill has been prepared and printed for the use of the Committee, which may, after some modification, be reported to the House for its action. The Committee have come to the conclusion that, however meritorious this system may be in providing a way for funding the stocks of the United States, and however perfect the system may be made by Congress, it cannot, if adopted, be made available soon enough to meet the immediately impending necessities of the Government.

This new system of banking would necessarily go into operation slowly. The existing circulation of bank-notes in the loyal States is supposed to be about $140,000,000. This new currency, when issued, would come into competition with the existing circulation of the banks already established in the several States; and in the present embarrassed condition of monetary affairs, several months must necessarily elapse before any considerable amount of United States stocks would be absorbed by banks under this proposed new law. As an ultimate mode of funding some part of the large amount of Government stock, which has already been issued, and which must from time to time be issued, it may be very valuable; and the national currency issued upon it would, no doubt, obtain a wide circulation, and greatly facilitate the payment of taxes and other dues to the Government. But with a navy and an army of 600,000 in the field, requiring, with the other expenses of the Government, an average daily expenditure of more than $1,600,000, this new system of banking will not afford relief to the Treasury in time to enable the Secretary to meet the pressing demands that are made upon him.

The duties received at the different Custom-houses, and the taxes levied at the Extra Session, or that may now be levied, will be wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the Treasury in the present emergency, during the next six months.

If you cannot borrow the money on the credit of the United States, except at ruinous rates of discount, and cannot make the new banking system available in time, and cannot realize the amount required from your tariff and tax bills, in what mode can the means be obtained, and the Government be carried on? It is believed that the only way in which it can be done is by issuing Treasury notes payable on demand, and making them a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and by adequate taxation, to be imposed by new bills. This will bring into full exercise all the higher powers of Government under the Constitution. The Constitution confers on Congress the power (Art. 1, Sec. 8:)

"To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin.

To raise and *support* armies.

To provide and *maintain* a navy.

To make all *laws* which shall be *necessary* and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or officer thereof."

These are among the high powers of Government which must now be brought into full, ample play. The table which I have before me, procured from the Census Bureau, shows that the true value of the property, real and personal, within the United States, is *sixteen billions, one hundred and fifty-nine millions, six hundred and sixteen thousand and sixty-eight dollars*, ($16,159,616,068,) and the assessed value to be $12,006,756,585. [See Appendix, tables "A" and "B."]

The power in the Constitution to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises," is general and unlimited. Congress has the power to levy and collect any amount of taxes that may be necessary to preserve its existence and pay all its *debts*. Government has a claim, a mortgage in fact, on all this property, to that extent. Will Congress do its duty by passing bills to collect these taxes? This is the vital question. Will Congress have the firmness and the courage to impose the necessary taxation to sustain the credit of the Government? Direct taxation, excises and internal duties are new features within the United States. They will be heavy burdens on the people, but essential to sustain the circulation of demand Treasury Notes. The tax-gatherer will be an unwelcome visitor to most people, but his face must soon be familiar.

Some members of Congress may hesitate to vote for the tax-bills, fearing that they may not be in favor with their constituency at home. Under these circumstances, will members of Congress meet the question boldly and firmly? Here is the whole property of the country at the will of Congress. You have the power to tax it to an unlimited extent, if necessary to sustain the Government.

This is the *capital*, $16,000,000,000 in amount, on which your Treasury notes and bonds rest. This claim of Government, in the hands of Congress, is direct and specific on the banks throughout the United States, including the gold and silver in their vaults; on commerce; on all kinds of production and business; on railroads, steamboats, and their passengers; on gas companies; on manufacturing companies of all kinds; in short, all real and personal estate of every kind is held subject to the payment of the Treasury notes and bonds issued by the Government. Congress is clothed with this mighty power to sustain the nation at this time. Will you hesitate to do your duty? This is what the people, the capitalist, the merchant, and all who confide in your demand notes want to know. If they take these notes, they want to know positively whether you will enforce the claim of the Government upon the property of the country to the full extent necessary to redeem the Treasury notes, and to pay punctually the interest on the bonds which they take of you to sustain the Government. Unless you are prepared to satisfy the country on this point, it is in vain to issue bonds or notes, and expect them to pass currently among the people. Unless this is done they will depreciate, and they ought to depreciate, but with ample taxation, cheerfully voted by Congress, they will be the very best security in the country, because the whole property of the country is held for their redemption. Congress has a plain duty to perform; it has ample power. This power should now be enforced. Will Congress perform this duty?

I cannot doubt that it will. The emergency is great, and the exercise of this power is now an imperative necessity, in order to sustain the credit of the United States and justify the Governnment in issuing so large an amount of Treasury notes, to circulate as money and be made a legal tender in the payment of debts. Congress (as well as the Committee of Ways and Means) is of opinion that we must raise by direct taxes, excises, internal duties, and duties on imports, during the current year, at least $150,000,000. That was shown by the recent resolution passed by the Senate and House. This will pay the current ordinary expenses of Government, and the interest on all the extraordinary War debt, and create a sinking fund for retiring annually a portion of the Treasury notes.

In carrying on the existing war, and putting down the rebellion, it is necessary to bring into exercise all the sovereign power of the Government to sustain itself. The war power must be exercised to its fullest extent. The money power of the Government must be brought into requisition. The power to tax must be availed of. All the energies of the nation must be aroused and brought into action. The power of the Government and the means of the people must all be devoted to this great work. The Government must be preserved, and this Nation of thirty-four States must be perpetuated. The life of the Nation is in peril, and all we have and all we hope for, must be devoted to maintain its existence, until peace and quiet are restored in every part of our common country.

This bill is a *necessary means* of carrying into execution the powers granted in the Constitution "to raise and support armies," and "to provide and *maintain* a navy."

In the present *crisis* of our national affairs, it is necessary that the army should be "supported," and the navy "maintained." This necessity will not be questioned by any loyal member on this floor.

The Constitution provides that "*all the laws necessary and proper* for carrying into execution the foregoing powers" may be passed by Congress.

If the *end* be legitimate, and within the scope of the Constitution, all the *means* that are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, and which are not prohibited, may be constitutionally employed to carry it into effect.

If a certain means to the exercise of any of the powers expressly given by the Constitution to the Government of the Union be an appropriate measure, not prohibited by the Constitution, the degree of its necessity is a question of *legislative discretion*; not of judicial cognizance.

The Government of the United States is not prohibited by the Constitution from issuing Treasury notes on demand, and making them a *legal tender* in payment of all debts within its jurisdiction. The Constitution (Art. 1, sec. 10) prohibits the *States* from making anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts; but this does not at all restrict the sovereign power of the United States. Congress has the power to coin money, "regulate the *value* thereof, and of foreign coin." Gold and silver, by long practice—a practice that has continued for centuries among all nations—has become the legal money of the world in all commercial transactions. Its real intrinsic value is not as great as that fixed upon it by Government. All Governments fix the value of gold and silver, and without the Government stamp, gold and silver would be a simple commodity, like other things having intrinsic value. Some Governments fix the value of coin higher, and some lower, just as each for itself chooses to determine. Any other metal or thing that should be stamped, and its value regulated by all the Governments of the world, would pass equally well in all commercial transactions as gold and silver, although not intrinsically as valuable. Exchequer bills or Treasury notes, whose value is fixed by Government, and stamped as money, would pass as money in the payment of debts within the jurisdiction of the Government fixing such value.

In regulating the value of "coin," either foreign or domestic, Congress may provide that gold and silver shall be of no greater value in the payment of debts within the United States than the Treasury notes issued on the credit of this Government, which stamps such coin and fixes its value. These high powers of government have been frequently exercised by Great Britain during her Continental wars, in making the Bank of England notes a legal tender in payment of debts within the United Kingdom; and other Governments of Europe have exercised the same high prerogatives whenever necessary to preserve their existence. But we are not left to this argument alone for constitutional power to issue these demand notes and make them a legal tender in payment of debts, as I will endeavor hereafter to show.

The Attorney-General, in an unofficial opinion, given to me, at my solicitation, says:

"The bill, after providing for the issue of Treasury notes, contains this clause, namely: 'And such Treasury notes shall be lawful money, and a *legal tender* in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States.' And you desire my opinion whether this clause is or is not constitutional.

Certainly the Constitution contains no direct verbal prohibition, and I think it contains no inferential prohibition that can be fairly drawn from its expressed terms. The first article of the Constitution, section eight, grants to Congress specifically a great mass of powers. Section nine contains divers limitations upon Congress, upon the United States, and upon individuals; and section ten contains restrictions upon the several States. This last section is the only one that treats of *tender*. 'No *State* shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.' This applies to a *State* only, and not to the nation; and thus it has been always understood.

With regard to the next preceding clause in the same section.—'No State shall emit bills of credit.' The prohibition to emit *bills of credit* is quite as strong as the prohibition to make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender, yet nobody doubts—Congress does not doubt its power to issue bills of credit. Treasury notes *are* bills of credit, and I think one is just as much prohibited as the other. Neither is forbidden to Congress."

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to pass "all laws necessary and proper" for carrying into execution all the powers granted to the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.

The word necessary, as used, is not limited by the additional word "proper," but enlarged thereby.

"If the word *necessary* were used in the strict, rigorous sense, it would be an extraordinary departure from the usual course of the human mind, as exhibited in solemn instruments, to add another word, the only possible effect of which is to qualify that strict and rigorous meaning, and to present clearly the idea of a choice of means in the course of legislation. If no means are to be resorted to but such as are *indispensably* necessary, there can be neither sense nor utility in adding the word '*proper*;' for the *indispensable necessity* would shut out from view all consideration of the *propriety* of the means."—3 *Story's Commentaries, sec. 122.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in discussing these high powers of the Constitution, says:

"The authorities essential to the care of the common defence are these: To raise armies; to build and equip fleets; to prescribe rules for the government of both; to direct their operations; to provide for their support. These powers ought to exist without limitation, because it is impossible to foresee or to define the extent and variety of National exigencies, and the correspondent extent and variety of the means necessary to satisfy them. The circumstances which endanger the safety of nations are infinite; and for this reason no constitutional shackles can wisely be imposed on the power to which the care of it is committed. * * * * This power ought to be under the direction of the same councils which are appointed to preside over the common defence. * * * * It must be admitted, as a necessary consequence, that there can be no limitation of that authority which is to provide for the defence and protection of the community in any matter essential to its efficacy, that is, in any matter essential to the formation, direction, or support of the National forces."

This statement, adds HAMILTON,

"Rests upon two axioms simple as they are universal: the *means* ought to be proportioned to the *end*; the persons from whose agency the attainment of the *end* is expected, ought to possess the *means* by which it is to be attained."—*Federalist*, No. 23, pp. 95, 96.

Congress may judge of the necessity in the present exigency. It may decide whether it will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue demand Treasury Notes, and make them a legal tender in payment of debts, or whether it will put its six or seven per cent. bonds on the market, at ruinous rates of discount, and raise the money at any sacrifice the money-lender may require to meet the pressing demands upon the Treasury. In the one case the Government will be able to pay its debts at fair rates of interest; in the other it must go into the streets *shinning* for the means, like an individual in failing circumstances, and sure of being used up in the end by the avarice of those who may exact unreasonable terms. The Government needs and should have, in her present peril, the aid and protection of all patriotic citizens.

But, Sir, knowing the power of money, and the disposition there is among men to use it for the acquisition of greater gain, I am unwilling that this Government, with all its immense power and resources, should be left in the hands of any class of men, bankers or money-lenders, however respectable and patriotic they may be. The Government is much stronger than any of them. Its capital is much greater. It has control of all the bankers' money, and all the brokers' money, and all the property of the thirty millions of people under its jurisdiction. Why, then, should it go into Wall-street, State-street, Chestnut-street, or any other street, begging for money? Their money is not as secure as Government money. All the gold they possess would not carry on the Government for ninety days. They issue only promises to pay, which, if Congress does its duty, are not half as secure as United States Treasury notes based on adequate taxation upon all the property of the country.

Why then go into the streets at all to borrow money? I am opposed, in our present extremity, to all shifts of this kind. I prefer to assert the power and dignity of the Government, by the issue of its own notes, pledging the faith, the honor and property of the whole loyal people of the country, to maintain their circulation and provide for their redemption.

On the question of constitutional power we are not left without the recorded opinions of the ablest jurists in the country.—1 Kent's Com., 351—2; McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland, 4 Wheat. R., 413—20.

Chief Justice MARSHALL, DANIEL WEBSTER and Judge KENT lay down the doctrine as follows:

"The Government of the United States is one of enumerated powers, and it can exercise only the powers granted to it; but though limited in its powers, it is supreme within its sphere of action. It is the Government of the people of the United States, and emanated from them. Its powers were delegated by all, and it represents all, and acts for all.

There is nothing in the Constitution which excludes *incidental* or *implied* powers. The Articles of Confederation gave nothing to the United States but what was expressly granted; but the new Constitution dropped the word *expressly* and left the question whether a particular power was granted to depend on a fair construction of the whole instrument. No constitution can contain an accurate detail of all the subdivisions of its powers, and all the *means* by which they might be carried into execution. It would render it too prolix. Its nature requires that only the great outlines should be marked and its important objects designated, and all the minor ingredients left to be deduced from the nature of those objects. The sword and the purse, all the external relations, and no inconsiderable portion of the industry of the nation, were intrusted to the General Government; and a Government intrusted with such ample powers, on the due execution of which the happiness and prosperity of the people vitally depended, must also be intrusted with *ample means of their execution.* Unless the words imperiously require it, we ought not to adopt a construction which would impute to the framers of the Constitution, when granting great powers for the public good, the intention of impeding their exercise, by withholding a *choice of means*. The powers given to the Government imply the ordinary means of execution; and the Government, in all sound reason and fair interpretation, must have the choice of the means which it deems the most convenient and appropriate to the execution of the power. The Constitution has not left the right of Congress to employ the necessary means for the execution of its powers to general reasoning. Article 1, section 8, of the Constitution, expressly confers on Congress the power 'to make all laws that may be necessary and proper to carry into execution the foregoing powers.'

Congress may employ such means and pass such laws as it may deem necessary to carry into execution great powers granted by the Constitution; and *necessary* means, in the sense of the Constitution, does not import an absolute physical necessity, so strong that one thing cannot exist without the other. It stands for any means calculated to produce the end. The word necessary admits of all degrees of comparison. A thing may be necessary, or very necessary, or absolutely, or indispensably necessary. The word is used in various senses, and in its construction, the subject, the context, the intention, are all to be taken into view. The powers of the Government were given for the welfare of the nation. They were intended to endure for ages to come, and to be adapted to the various *crises* in human affairs. To prescribe the specific means by which the Government should in all future time execute its power, and to confine the choice of means to such narrow limits as should not leave it in the power of Congress to adopt any which might be appropriate and conducive to the end, would be most unwise and pernicious, because it would be an attempt to provide, by immutable rules, for exigencies which, if foreseen at all, must have been foreseen dimly, and would deprive the Legislature of the capacity to avail itself of experience, or to exercise its reason, and accommodate its legislation to circumstances. If the end be legitimate, and within the scope of the Constitution, all means which are appropriate, and plainly adapted to this end, and which are not prohibited by the Constitution, are lawful."

It is plainly within the scope of the Constitution that the Government should maintain itself; that the army should be supported; that the navy should be maintained. The ways and means of doing this are left to Congress to provide. Congress may do this entirely by taxation. It may provide by law to levy and collect taxes enough every year to pay the whole expenses of the war during each current year, and so pay as we go." It may issue six per cent. bonds and sell them on the market for what they will bring—even if they will not sell for over 50 cents on the dollar—to raise money to carry on the war. It may issue Treasury Notes payable on demand, and make them a legal tender in payment of debts. Either one or all of these modes of paying the expenses of the Government is left to the discretion of Congress. Either mode is constitutional, and it is left to the *sound discretion* of Congress to decide which mode it will adopt, or whether it will adopt a part of each, as being the best in the present crisis.

My own impression is, that it will be best for us to adopt, in part, all of these modes for providing the means:

1. Raise by taxation the current year, over and above the amount received from duties on imports, the sum of $150,000,000.

2. Issue $100,000,000 of demand Treasury notes in addition to the $50,000,000 authorized in July, making them a legal tender in payment of debts, and exchangeable at any time for 6 per cent. twenty years' bonds. With a further issue of demand notes, if Congress shall hereafter deem it necessary.

3. Provide for the issue of all the twenty years' 6 per cent. bonds that may be necessary to fund the demand Treasury notes, and other fundable Treasury notes that may be issued, (say $500,000,000 six per cent. twenty years' coupon bonds,) and pledge $30,000,000, of the annual taxes, to pay the interest half-yearly thereon, and pledge $25,000,000 more, as a sinking fund to redeem the principal in twenty years'

1. This tax of $150,000,000 would afford an ample basis on which to rest the credit of the Government for this large issue of Treasury notes and bonds, and would insure the punctual payment of the interest to the capitalists who might hold them.

2. The demand notes put in circulation would meet the present exigencies of the Government, in the discharge of its existing liabilities to the army, navy and contractors, and for supplies, materials and munitions of war. These notes would find their way into all the channels of trade among the people; and as they accumulated in the hands of capitalists, they would exchange them for the six per cent. twenty years' bonds.

These circulating notes in the hands of the people would enable them to pay the taxes imposed, and would facilitate all business operations between farmers, mechanics, commercial business men, and banks, and be equally as good as, and in most cases better than the present irredeemable circulation issued by the banks.

3. The $500,000,000 six per cent. twenty years' bonds in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, ready to be issued, would afford ample opportunity for funding the Treasury notes as fast as capitalists might desire to exchange Treasury notes not bearing interest, for coupon bonds of the United States bearing six per cent. interest, and amply secured by a tax upon the people and all their property.

In this way the Government will be able to get along with its immediate and pressing necessities without being obliged to force its bonds on the market at ruinous rates of discount, the people under heavy taxation will be shielded against high rates of interest, and the capitalists will be afforded a fair compensation for the use of their money during the pending struggle of the country for national existence.

A suspension of specie payments is greatly to be deplored, but it is not a fatal step in an exigency like the present. The British Government and the Bank of England remained under suspension from 1797 to 1823, a period of twenty-five years. During this time England successfully resisted the imperial power of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and preserved her own imperilled existence. As a measure of necessity, she made the Bank of England notes a legal tender. During all this time the people of Great Britain advanced in wealth, population and resources. Gold is not as valuable as the productions of the farmer and mechanic, for it is not as indispensable as are food and raiment. Our army and navy must have what is far more valuable to them than gold and silver. They must have food, clothing and the material of war. Treasury notes, issued by the Government, on the faith of the whole people, will purchase these indispensable articles, and the war can be prosecuted until we can enforce obedience to the Constitution and laws, and an honorable peace be thereby secured. This being accomplished, I will be among the first to advocate a speedy return to specie payments, and all measures that are calculated to preserve the honor and dignity of the Government in time of peace, and which I regret are not practicable in the prosecution of this war.

I do not despair; on the contrary, I have an abiding faith in the patriotism, firmness and resources of the people to maintain this Government. I feel that we are in great peril; but when the people and our rulers become sufficiently aroused to fully appreciate the magnitude and probable duration of the rebellion—a rebellion that has grown into most gigantic proportions—then shall we be able to put forth the energy and the means necessary to crush it.

An early and successful advance of our armies is of the utmost importance. We need such an advance to sustain the financial credit of the Government. We need it to prevent foreign intervention; we need it to rouse the flagging energies of the people; and above all, we need it to vindicate the courage and invincibility of our brave soldiers, who are so anxious to be led on to victory.

TABLE A.

True Value of Real and Personal Estate, according to the Seventh Census, 1850, and the Eighth Census, 1860, respectively.

States.	1850. Real & Personal estate.	1860. Real & Personal estate.	Increase.	Inc. per ct. for 10 yrs.
Alabama	$228,204,332	$495,237,078	$267,032,746	117.01
Arkansas	39,841,025	219,256,473	179,415,448	450.34
Cal*	22,161,872	207,874,613	185,712,741	[illegible]
Conn	155,707,980	444,274,114	288,566,134	[illegible]
Del'w're	21,062,556	46,242,181	25,179,625	119.54
Florida	22,862,270	73,101,500	50,239,230	219.74
Georgia	335,425,714	645,895,237	310,469,523	92.56
Illinois	156,265,006	871,860,282	715,595,276	457.93
Indiana	202,650,264	528,835,371	326,185,107	160.95
Iowa	23,714,638	247,338,265	223,623,627	942.97
Kansas		31,327,895		
Kent'ky	301,628,456	666,043,112	364,414,656	120.81
Lo'is'ana	233,998,764	602,118,568	368,119,804	157.33
Maine	122,777,571	190,211,600	67,433,029	54.92
Maryl'd	219,217,364	376,919,944	157,702,580	71.93
Mass	573,342,286	815,237,433	241,895,147	42.19
Mich'gan	59,787,255	257,163,983	197,376,728	330.18
Min'sota	not rt'd in '50	52,294,413		
Miss	228,951,130	607,324,911	378,373,781	165.26
Missouri	137,247,707	501,214,398	363,966,691	265.18
N. Ham	103,652,835	156,310,860	52,658,025	50.80
N. Jer.†	200,000,000	467,918,324	267,918,324	133.95
N. York	1,080,309,216	1,843,338,517	763,029,301	70.63
N. Car'a	226,800,472	358,739,399	131,938,927	58.17
Ohio	504,726,120	1,193,898,422	689,172,302	136.54
Oregon	5,063,474	28,930,637	23,867,163	471.35
Penn'a	722,486,120	1,416,501,818	694,015,698	96.05
R. Isl'd	80,508,794	135,337,588	54,828,794	68.10
S. Car'a	288,257,694	548,138,754	259,881,060	90.16
Tenn'see	201,246,686	493,903,892	292,657,206	145.42
Texas	52,740,473	365,200,614	312,460,141	592.44
Vermont	92,205,049	122,477,170	30,272,121	32.83
Virginia	430,701,082	793,249,681	362,548,599	84.17
Wiscon	42,056,595	273,671,668	231,615,073	550.72
D. of Col	14,018,874	41,084,945	27,066,071	193.06
Neb'ska		9,131,056		
N. Mex'o	5,174,471	20,813,768	15,639,296	302.24
Utah	986,083	5,596,118	4,610,035	467.50
Wash'n		5,601,466		
Total	$7,135,780,228	$16,159,616,068	$8,925,481,011	126.45

*Only 13 counties in California have been returned.

†In New Jersey, as the real estate was only returned, the above is partly estimated.

TABLE B.

Table showing the Federal Population, and the Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property of the several States of the Union.—Census 1860.

States.	Federal Populat'n.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.
Alabama	790,213	$155,034,089	$277,164,673
Arkansas	390,985	63,254,740	116,956,590
California	380,016	66,906,631	72,748,036
Connecticut	460,151	191,478,842	149,778,134
Delaware	111,498	26,273,803	13,493,439
Florida	115,737	21,722,810	47,206,875
Georgia	872,436	179,801,441	438,430,946
Illinois	1,711,753	287,219,940	101,987,432
Indiana	1,350,941	291,829,992	119,212,432
Iowa	674,948	149,433,423	55,733,560
Kansas	107,110	16,088,602	6,429,630
Kentucky	1,065,517	277,925,054	250,287,639
Louisiana	576,086	280,704,988	155,082,277
Maine	628,276	86,717,716	67,662,672
Maryland	652,158	65,341,438	231,793,800
Massachusetts	1,231,065	476,413,165	301,744,651
Michigan	749,112	123,605,084	39,927,921
Minnesota	172,022	25,391,771	6,727,002
Mississippi	616,717	157,836,737	351,636,175
Missouri	1,136,331	153,450,577	113,485,274
New-Hampshire	326,072	59,638,346	64,171,743
New-Jersey	672,031	151,161,942	145,520,550
New-York	3,880,727	1,069,658,080	320,806,558
North Carolina	860,234	116,366,573	175,931,029
Ohio	2,339,599	687,518,121	272,348,980
Oregon	52,464	6,279,602	12,745,313
Pennsylvania	2,906,370	561,192,980	158,060,355
Rhode Island	174,621	83,778,204	41,326,101
South Carolina	542,795	129,772,684	359,546,444
Tennessee	999,533	219,991,180	162,504,020
Texas	530,159	112,476,013	155,316,322
Vermont	315,116	65,639,973	19,118,646
Virginia	1,399,731	417,952,228	239,069,108
Wisconsin	775,873	148,238,766	37,706,728
Total	29,568,427	$12,006,756,585	$5,081,661,050

Dishonesty in the Postal Service—Letters to Hilton Head.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is something very mysterious about the United States Mail and the United States Express Companies between New-York and Port Royal. About two months ago there was sent by express to a volunteer at Hilton Head Island, S. C., a box containing some valuable articles, together with many things for his immediate need. This box ought to have reached its destination in one week, but now two months have elapsed, and our friend has not received it. This is not the only case. Other boxes have been sent to different parties, and if received they are *minus the valuables*, and even the writing paper and envelopes are oftentimes taken therefrom, and letters by mail containing money are also robbed.

A volunteer writing home says there seems to be a "leak in the Post-office Department somewhere." For the past two months or so there has been an unaccountable "leak." It is very strange indeed that letters come North more regularly than they go to Port Royal, for it has been very seldom (for the above period) that the soldiers have received the letters sent them by their friends, and we sincerely hope the proper authorities will ferret out these villains and bring them to justice, that the correspondence with our brave and noble volunteers, who are so far away from their homes and friends, may not be further interrupted.

We hope that this evil will be remedied at the earliest possible moment. W. H. D.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 27, 1862.

FLORIDA AND THE GULF.

CAPTURES MADE OFF FERNANDINA, FLA.

A letter dated on board the steamer *Bienville*, off Fernandina, Fla., Jan. 10, says:

"We left Port Royal on the 9th of December for a more southerly point, stopping at the mouth of Savannah River to get our coast pilot, and proceeded on our passage. Next day we communicated with the United States steamer *Mohican*, off the southern coast of Georgia, where she has been blockading. She proceeded north, and we south to our appointed station—Fernandina, Florida. Here we have been blockading ever since, running from St. John's River to ten or fifteen mile above Fernandina, along the coast. On the morning of the 11th inst., while several miles north of St. John's River, we saw a steamer towing two vessels out to sea. We got under way immediately, and steamed down for her with all speed. Seeing our rapid approach, the steamer cast off and put back, leaving the two vessels, which proved to be schooners, to take care of themselves. Both tried to get back, but neither succeeded. When within two miles of the nearest of these vessels, a shot was fired at her from our rifled pivot-gun, which recocheted and skipped along the water just astern of her. This brought her to. Three boats were lowered and started for her, the water being too shallow to permit our ship to approach any closer. In the meantime a shot or two from one of our 32-pounders were fired, which, falling short, induced the captain of the schooner to try for shore again. Again the rifled cannon was tried. This sent, as before, a 32-pound shot whizzing close to her, bringing her to again. The crew now took down sail, dropped anchor, deserted her, and made for the shore as rapidly as possible. Our party brought this vessel back with them to the ship. She proved to be a pilot-boat of about fifty tons burden, laden with fifty barrels of turpentine. Her papers showed her name to be *Sarah and Caroline*, of Jacksonville, Florida. She was probably bound for Nassau, one of the Bahamas. She had on board two American flags, a number of recent papers, and a large package of letters; from both of the latter we got much information relative to the melancholy condition of things in the land of Secessia. The other vessel was run on shore by her scared crew, to enable them to escape, and it fell a prey to the breakers, and the next day was a total wreck. Its cargo was all lost. We took the prize in tow, kept her thus until the 13th inst., when one of the master's mates and four of the crew were put on board of her and started for Port Royal.

We saw nothing of importance for four days after this. On the morning of the 15th, while at anchor in company with the United States steamer *Alabama*, which ship is blockading just above us, we saw a schooner close off the north end of Cumberland Island. Both ships took up anchor and steamed at full speed after her. Her crew, to save themselves, ran her ashore, and fled like greyhounds up the sandy beach. Boats from both steamers went to her. She was about a hundred ton schooner, laden with coffee, tobacco, cigars, shoes and leather. She could not be gotten off, so after taking a few boxes of cigars from her, she was set on fire and burned to the water's edge."

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

SHIP ISLAND, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

A RAT-HOLE FLEET IN MISSISSIPPI SOUND.

There are several passes connecting Mississippi Sound with the Gulf of Mexico, which, until the present rebellion, have never been frequented, even by the smaller class of vessels. But since the enforcement of the blockade on the harbors and main channels, a considerable contraband trade has been carried on through these passes between the islands extending from Mobile to New-Orleans. Vessels from foreign ports have escaped observation by the blockading ships, by running direct from the Gulf into these rat-holes, where the water is so shallow that the United States cruisers cannot pursue, even if they should discover them. Had the naval officers on this station possessed the facilities for stopping up these passes, the work would have been accomplished three months ago. Unfortunately, they were not provided by the Government with hulks to sink in the channels, and but for their own vigilance and bravery, the rebels who have now furnished the necessary plugs for the leaks in the blockade, might continue to defy the Federal Government.

The numerous fishing-vessels captured by the *New-London* suggested to Commander SMITH the idea of using them to obstruct some of these passes. Having obtained permission from the Flag Officer to carry out his plans, a number of these vessels were dismantled, their masts cut away, and their hulks filled with sand. These preparations completed, an expedition was fitted out, under Commander SMITH, to sink the vessels, and engage in any other offensive operations in connection with the undertaking, which might be deemed advisable. The expedition consisted of five steam gun-boats, viz.: the *Massachusetts*, flag-ship of the Commander; the *Sagamore*, Lieut. DRAKE; *Wissahicken*, Capt. SMITH; *Winona*, Lieut. NICHOLS, and *New-London*, Lieut. REED. The *Massachusetts*, which has been used as a prison-ship, transferred her guests to the steamer *Lewis*, and, taking the hulks in tow, steamed out of the harbor on the evening of Monday, the 5th inst., signaling the other steamers to follow, which they did. The *Wissahicken* was blockading Horn Island Pass, off which point the fleet anchored at 2½ o'clock, Tuesday morning. Slow progress was made during the night, owing to the difficulty in towing the "sand fleet," which, though not so formidable in numbers and capacity as its great rival—the "stone fleet," on the Atlantic coast—was, nevertheless, destined to perform important service in the blockade.

The work of sinking the hulks was not expected to be accomplished without a fight with the rebel gunboats from Mobile, partially in consequence of which the great show of force was made on our side. On Tuesday morning, "as soon as we could see a white horse a mile," to use a familiar nautical phrase, preparations were made to enter Mississippi Sound. Leaving the *Massachusetts* to go forward with the hulks to their destination, Commander SMITH transferred his headquarters to the *New-London*, and signalizing the other steamers to "follow the motions of the Commander-in-chief," the four gunboats entered the Sound through Horn Island Pass and stood to the eastward, the *New-London* ahead, the *Sagamore* next, the *Wissahickon* third, and the *Winona* astern. The object of this movement inside the Sound was to reconnoiter the positions of the enemy, especially at Grant's Pass; if possible to draw the fire of his batteries on Dauphin Island, and to invite to an engagement any Confederate gunboats that might be at the head of the Sound.

Grant's Pass—so called from the name of the man who constructed it—is an artificial channel cut through at the east end of Mississippi Sound, and connecting it with Mobile Bay. All communication by water between Mobile and New-Orleans and intermediate points, is through this channel, to pass which steamers and other vessels are compelled to pay a toll. The revenue accruing from the tolls in prosperous times is about $20,000 per annum. The earth thrown out in cutting the pass forms a small artificial island, on which the rebels have planted a battery of heavy guns, commanding the pass. Commander SMITH had been given to understand that the rebels had a hulk so arranged that in the event of any of the Federal gunboats attempting to go through into Mobile Bay, it could be scuttled and sunk, thus obstructing the Pass. By compelling the rebels to close this passage to us, Commander SMITH hoped at the same time to catch some of the steamers or sailing vessels of the enemy in Mississippi Sound; but the trap did not work to his liking. The wind had blown several days from the northward and eastward, driving the water out of the Sound, and greatly reducing the depth. It is at such times that the rebels, knowing full well that the Federal gunboats cannot go into shoal water to attack them, having loaded their vessels in advance, slip out from the small harbors and inlets in Mississippi Sound, and run along near the shore to New-Orleans and Mobile. They also take advantage of foggy weather to carry on their coastwise trade, which some of those who have been captured did not regard as under restrictions from President LINCOLN's proclamation.

The fleet of steamers ran about ten miles without meeting with any signs of the enemy. When about five miles from Grant's Pass, the lookout at the masthead of the *New-London* descried a vessel at anchor to windward, and the steamer stood directly for the strange craft. The men went to quarters; the decks were cleared for action, and while some scented a prize, others waited impatiently for the word that should "let slip the dogs of war" upon the seceshers, who did not remain long *in statu quo*. As soon as he discovered the powerful demonstration against him, he got under way and beat up the Pass. The vessel carried the Confederate flag at the main peak, had her foresail brailed up, and in other respects resembled the *Twilight*, a schooner formerly employed in the United States surveying service, but which the rebels seized. The vessel is armed, but the captain has invariably avoided an encounter with the Federal men-of-war. While the steamer *Massachusetts* was blockading Ship Island channel last Summer, this vessel lay at anchor inside the point, and whenever the former made any show of pursuing him, the captain got under way and scud away out of range. The schooner which the *Water Witch* drove out from under the guns of Fort Morgan, a few weeks since, answers her description, and was probably commanded by Capt. WILSON. She has since been seen in Mississippi Sound, and is doubtless watching an opportunity to run the blockade.

The *New London* run to within three miles of the Pass, when owing to the light draft of water, we were reluctantly compelled to abandon the chase. From the point where we went about, the battery at the Pass was distinctly seen. Between two long wooden buildings, evidently used for storehouse, several tents were pitched, and from a flag staff the rebel ensign was flying. At the northward of the Pass, quite a fleet of small sailing craft were nestled under the land in Mobile Bay. While the Commander of the Federal steamers were holding a conference on the *New London*, the smoke of a rebel steamer running from Mobile to Fort Morgan, curled upward in the distance, and later in the day, the Confederate gunboat *Florida*—the same which engaged the *Massachusetts*, recognized by her two tall masts and single smoke-stack—made her appearance at the Pass, where she remained for some time reconnoitering our movements. Much to our disappointment, she did not venture within range of the Federal guns, nor has she been known to show fight since her encounter with the flag-ship of the Ship Island squadron.

Circumstances being unfavorable to the object of the inside movements of the expedition, the steamers all stood out of the sound, the *Sagamore* and *Winona* returning to Ship Island, the *Wissahickon* to her station, and the *New-London* to join the *Massachusetts* in her rat-catching enterprise. The two steamers lay by each other through the night, and until 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. In the meantime a heavy sea was running, in which the steamers gave an exhibition in "ground and lofty tumbling," and the smacks performed a series of acrobatic feats, in which the men on board declared their necks had been dislocated by one jerk and collocated by the next. The *Massachusetts* rolled her hull, on which a shell bank has been planted, out of water. The sea ran so high that the *New-London* rolled the muzzle of her guns under, and when the *Wissahickon* came up in the afternoon, her bow rose so high out of water as to show the bottom of her fore shoe.

The surf broke angrily on the bar at the pass where the hulks were to be sunk, and finding it impossible to accomplish the task from the Gulf side of the islands, Commander SMITH got under way and stood back to Horn Island Pass, where the smacks were taken in tow by the *Wissahickon*, the heavy draft of the *Massachusetts* preventing her from going into the sound. The former entered the sound late in the afternoon of the 7th, followed by the *New London*, the commanders of the two vessels having instructions to sink the hulks in a line across the channel, the name of which, from prudential motives, I refrain from mentioning.

THE AFFAIR AT BILOXI.

Nothing further has resulted from the affair at Biloxi than what was contained in my letter by the *Kingfisher*. The failure of Commander SMITH to take that advantage of his well merited success which the circumstances attending the surrender of the town seemed to warrant, may excite surprise in quarters where the facts are not known. The point against which the demonstration was directed was not an important one in a strictly military sense, as it can be taken at any time without the sacrifice of a single life on our side, and held with a small force against vastly superior numbers of the enemy. The principal object of the expedition was to secure a free and unobstructed navigation of Mississippi Sound for the Federal gun-boats, which the battery near the light house, though insignificant in itself had the moral effect to interfere with. Commander SMITH, taking a humane view of his duty in the premises, and wishing to avoid the shedding of innocent blood, went on shore with a flag of truce, simply to demand the guns in the battery, and such contraband property in the town as the army and navy of the United States stood in need of. Finding no armed force in the place, he did not dream of resistance, and when, therefore, the Mayor of Biloxi demanded an armistice of forty-eight hours, in order that he might remove the women and children, Commander SMITH replied that if he intended to offer resistance, he would allow him just time enough for himself to reach his vessel, when he should open fire on the town. Had he granted the request of the Mayor, the enemy might have made a slight resistance to the small force of besiegers by sending to Pascagoula and Mississippi City for troops, but even then the rebels could have been dislodged by the gunboats, or by a concerted movement, hemmed in and captured. The only mistake made seems to have been in not following up the surrender of the town with active demonstrations against another important point, viz.: Biloxi Bay, where a large number of vessels loaded with lumber, and perhaps a steamboat, were lying at the time, but which have ere this been removed to a safer harbor. Had Commander SMITH been the judge of his own movements, and responsible to no one but himself, he would undoubtedly have captured these craft, but the necessity of his returning to Ship Island in order to take charge of an expedition against the gunboats near Grant's Pass, prevented him from accomplishing all that otherwise might have been gained by the expedition.

FORT PICKENS.

The Providence *Journal* publishes the following extract from a private letter:

UNITED STATES STEAMER CUYLER,
OFF FORT PICKENS, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1862.

About 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, Col. BROWN, of Fort Pickens, opened fire upon a rebel steamer off the Navy-yard; the rebels at once responded, and the cannonading then became general. We are at anchor off the fort, and have had a good view of the conflict, and hope at the proper time to be able to do good service. After the firing had been going on about four hours, we got news that no one on our side had been killed or wounded. The firing continued through the night, and about 12 o'clock, a large conflagration broke out on the other side, which lit up the whole heavens around, and some buildings in the navy-yard and the remaining part of the town of Warrington are supposed to have been destroyed by our fire. I watched the firing from our deck, and could distinctly see the shells as they issued from the cannon's mouth, and track their course up to the moment of explosion, and confess I rather enjoyed the sight, as I felt our friends in Fort Pickens were secure from harm, within the impregnable walls of that stronghold.

Capt. WINSLOW this morning sent an officer to the fort to make inquiries as to the result of the engagement. He has just returned, and reports—no one killed, and only one man wounded, and no damage done to the fort or surrounding batteries. This heavy cannonading at the forts will never lead to a victory on either side; and the one who has the most powder and shot, provided the other side exhausts its supply, can in this way alone get the advantage.

If the rebels' forts are taken, it must either be accomplished by assault or by starving out the garrison.

Don't believe what you see in the papers about McRae and Barrancas being disabled, and at our mercy. I am on the spot, and speak with authority when I say it is not true.

FROM NASSAU.

Libels of the Herald Refuted—A House in the Rebel Interest at Nassau—The Gladiator and the Ella Warley.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASSAU, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1862.

I read an article in the *Herald*, of the 30th ult., from its special correspondent, who stopped here on his way to Havana. It contained a few statements which were decidedly incorrect; one is, that the American visitors at this place are subject to insults from the citizens. Not a single instance can be named where any one of the Americans have, in any way, been abused—in fact, the residents, with, perhaps, a few exceptions, treat them with great respect, and show them every possible attention. Another statement is, that some of the officers of the steamer *Flambeau* had been stoned in the streets. This arose from the fact that one or two of her officers were walking through one of our contraband settlements, called Grantstown, when a few stones were thrown at them by some black urchins, some four or five years old. That our Governor was decidedly frightened at the report that the *Flambeau* intended to cut out the British steamer *Gladiator*, (loaded with contraband goods for Charleston,) is true; however, he did not go so far as to order the water-battery to be manned. Some of the officers of the Second West India Regiment, stationed here, were ordered to watch the *Flambeau's* movements through the night. His remarks, with regard to the house of H. ADDERLY & Co., were strictly true. They receive consignments from Secessia—take out British papers for rebel vessels—some in their own name, and in fact render all the aid and comfort in their power to the rebels. They, moreover, appear to feel highly elated at the gratuitous advertisement of their house in the *Herald*. There are many here who would be glad to see a branch of their house established at Fort Lafayette. To-day the rebel schooner *Garibaldi* arrived from Jacksonvile, Fla., with about one hundred barrels of spirits turpentine, consigned to them. The schooner has made several successful voyages, but came very near being captured on this one, as she was chased into Harbor Island, about fifty miles from here, by one of our Northern cruisers.

The *Ella Warley* (late steamer *Isabel*) is expected to return here soon with a cargo of cotton, from Charleston, and will probably take a return cargo of contraband goods from the British steamer *Gladiator*, now lying in our harbor. The secession feeling here among the native conchs of all shades, range about three degrees higher than at Charleston, yet they can give no good reason for it. They certainly receive almost their entire support from the North. The escape of the *Ella Warley* is looked upon here as a great piece of carelessness on the officers of the *Flambeau*. She remained in port until the *Ella Warley* was nearly loaded, and then suddenly left for Key West. One thing is certain, had Capt. HENRY BROWN (now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard) been stationed here, the *Ella Warley* would never have reached Charleston. Capt. B. sailed out of this port many years, and understands all the crooks and turns of our passages and reefs. Here he would be the right man in the right place.

The weather, this season is delightful, and those visiting our island in search of health are rapidly improving under the influence of our genial climate, the good living at the Royal Victoria Hotel and the untiring attention of its gentlemanly proprietor.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

This morning, a Confederate steamer, called the *Carolina*, arrived here from Charleston with a cargo

of cotton and a number of passengers, several of whom were ladies. The steamer has gone alongside the ship *Eliza Bonsel*, (formerly of Bath,) to discharge her cotton, when she will probably haul alongside the steamer *Gladiator* to take in a cargo of guns and ammunition, and return to Charleston. The Captain reports the *Ella Warley* having arrived safe in Charleston with her cargo, and would probably be back here again in the course of a week or ten days, with a load of cotton, and will take in the balance of the *Gladiator's* cargo. The *Flambeau* leaves to-morrow morning. Whether she is frightened off by the appearance of the *Carolina* or not, I cannot say, but it certainly looks very fishy. UNION.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

GEN. BUELL'S COMMAND.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, from Munfordsville, Ky., gives a description of the National forces under command of Gen. BUELL, in Kentucky, declaring that "the bulk of the army is inferior in soldierly qualifications only to the immediate command of Gen. McCLELLAN, and although the latter has had several months more time for the perfection of his troops, the former is now equally well prepared for aggressive movements." The writer adds:

With the exception of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, every Western State is represented by more or less regiments. Of the Eastern States, only Pennsylvania has troops in this State. Ohio has sent the largest contingent of all—over thirty regiments. Indiana is a few behind this number. Next comes Pennsylvania with five, Illinois with three, Michigan with three, Wisconsin with three, and Minnesota with two. Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania have sent strong complements of cavalry and artillery, and Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota each some artillery. Twenty-four infantry and four cavalry regiments are now organized in this State. There are, likewise, two regiments of exiled Tennessee Unionists. Three thousand newly recruited regulars—infantry and cavalry—are also stationed in this department. The whole force consists of about one hundred thousand infantry, eleven thousand cavalry, and three thousand artillerists, divided into some twenty batteries.

Of this immense force probably seven-tenths will take the field. The remaining three, composed of the most lately organized corps of the three arms of the service, will form a reserve to be employed in post and escort duties.

The regiments intended for active service have been duly organized into brigades, and the brigades combined into divisions. Of the latter there are five, respectively commanded by Brig.-Gens. McCOOK, THOMAS, NELSON, MITCHELL and CRITTENDEN. They embody from two to five brigades each, with a corresponding complement of artillery and cavalry. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S is the smallest, and Gen. THOMAS'S the largest. The most effective infantry regiments are equally distributed among the several divisions, and the only disparity among them lies in numerical strength. Among the brigade commanders there are Gens. NEGLEY, ROUSSEAU, JOHNSON and WOOD, under Gen. McCOOK; Gen. DUMONT and Acting Brigadiers TURCHIN and HASCALL, under Gen. MITCHELL; Acting Brigadiers SELL and AMMON, under Gen. NELSON, and Gens. SCHOEPFF, WARD, BOYLE, CARTER, and Acting Brigadier MANSON, under Gen. THOMAS.

Gen. THOMAS' Division, at this moment, holds the most southerly division. Gen. McCOOK'S Division is encamped at this point; that of Gen. MITCHELL at Bacon Creek, near the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; Gen. NELSON'S still further north and more to the right; Gen. CRITTENDEN'S, which had been stationed for some time in the vicinity of Calhoun, on the Lower Green River, was moving, according to latest accounts, in the direction of South Carrollton.

The reserve is now being organized at Bardstown, and will probably advance to Green River as soon as a grand forward movement shall take place.

The exact time at which the impatience of the friends of the Union for the aggressive employment of our armies will be relieved in this Department, by a movement upon Tennessee, depends, I believe, upon the development of matters in other quarters, rather than in this. As already stated above, the preparations in this State for the impending campaign, although not completed, have yet progressed so far as to enable Gen. BUELL to take the offensive, should he receive orders to that effect, at almost 24 hours' notice. But it cannot, of course, be presumed for a moment, that he will be required to open the ball single-handed. The centre of the grand army of the Union will not move and the two wings on the Potomac and the Mississippi be allowed to remain idle spectators. Whatever the real plans of Gen. McCLELLAN may be, everything goes to indicate that a simultaneous attack will be made at all points by the National forces, and hence, symptoms of activity need not be looked for in this department until the columns of loyal soldiery in other latitudes shall show signs of motion. Battles will occur no sooner in the southern part of the State than near Columbus, Winchester, Fortress Monroe, Beaufort, and perhaps, also, Manassas.

FROM GEN. BOYLE'S BRIGADE.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

COLUMBIA, Ky., Jan. 21, 1862.

Being located here on the confines of Dixie, your readers may be interested in knowing something of what is going on. The brigade commanded by Gen. BOYLE, who for the present makes this place his headquarters, consists of the following regiments: Third Kentucky, Col. BRAMLETTE; Ninth Kentucky, Col. GRIDER; Thirteenth Kentucky, Col. HOBSON; Twenty-first Kentucky, Col. DUDLEY; Nineteenth Ohio, Col. BEATTY; and Fifty-ninth Ohio, Col. FIFE; and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Col. HAGGARD; and Capt. BRADLEY'S fine battery. All of these regiments are not now immediately at this place.

Gen. BOYLE has sent the Third Kentucky and Nineteenth Ohio, and some of HAGGARD'S cavalry, and part of BRADLEY'S battery to some point on the Cumberland River below ZOLLICOFFER, and some of his other forces are stationed at other points in the vicinity of this place. Gen. BOYLE, by his indefatigable energy and fine discriminating judgment, will be found fully equal to any emergency that may arise. He has one of the finest brigades in the volunteer service, and when the time comes for action the world will see that the officers and men composing this brigade will add fresh lustre to the name of our glorious country.

The Confederates below us, along in the border counties, are still driving off the stock and moving off all the grain that they can, and destroying, in some instances, property which they cannot carry off, to keep it from being used to supply our own troops or to feed the destitute Union families whom they have robbed. Why are our chief officers still holding the troops back, who are anxious to go forward and protect the country and chastise these marauders? If they would permit Gen. BOYLE to go down to the border counties below us, you would soon see that he would clear out those rebels and restore order.

COLUMBIA.

A CALL BY THE REBELS.

The Louisville *Democrat* publishes the following proclamation which has been issued by the order of the Confederates:

NOTICE.—All free white males of Barren County between the ages of *eighteen* and *forty-five* years, who will not volunteer in the Confederate service, who have a gun or guns, are required to deliver said gun or guns, within *twenty days*, in Glasgow, Ky., at the office of the undersigned, Inspector of Arms for Barren County.

All persons within the ages above-named, who have taxable property to the value of $500 and upward, who has no gun, will attend at the office aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, and make oath to the same, and pay $20, for which amount and all guns that are delivered, said Inspector will receipt, which receipt will be evidence of debt against said Confederate Government. All persons failing to comply with this requisition will subject themselves to a fine of $50 and imprisonment until said fine is paid.

The undersigned is authorized to receive, accept and qualify volunteers for the Confederate service, for the term of *twelve months*. Z. McDANIEL, Inspector of Arms, Barren County.

JAN. 15, 1862.

GEN. LANE ON HIS WAY WESTWARD.

Gen. LANE was in Chicago on Wednesday last, and was honored with a public reception. He acknowledged the honor conferred in a speech, which the *Tribune* thus reports:

The General expressed his profound gratitude for the reception and the ardor and enthusiasm manifested. However much he might be delighted, he appreciated the fact that this enthusiasm was not on account of JIM LANE, but the fact that JIM LANE was the advocate of crushing out this rebellion so that we should never have another.

The uppermost fact in every loyal man's mind was that this rebellion must be crushed in some way. He knew there was not a loyal man present who was unwilling to lay down his own life, and sacrifice even his own family to accomplish this result. There was no resolution so strong among all true patriots as that demanding that this rebellion must be put down so as to stay down. The curse of Slavery has been agitated long enough, and it must now be radically cured. For eight long months the North has been contending against the rebels, and what have we got to show for it? What results have been accomplished—what advantages obtained? For eight long months the Government has been prosecuting this war so as to hurt nobody. It is time somebody was hurt. We were willing enough to kill white men in the South, and to allow them to be killed in the North, but we were afraid of committing sacrilege if we touched the sacred negro. [Cries of "That's so."] Yes, afraid to touch the sacred negro, who has caused the whole of this trouble. But let me tell you the Government has got over this notion, the people have got over it, and I think I can certify that this crowd have got over it. [Applause and cries of "Yes, we have."] We have been permitted to discuss all questions human and divine, all questions of society, of morals and religion, to canvass the character of God and the nature of his laws, but have been forbidden to say a word about the viper which has stung us in our bosoms.

It is no time for talking now, but for action. We have consumed eight months in inactivity, have wasted three hundred millions of dollars and sacrificed twenty-five thousand lives, and turned this country upside down in our insane endeavors to put down this infernal rebellion and save Slavery. I tell you it can't be done, and the Government has come to that conclusion. Let me tell you, confidentially, that on Monday last they opened a new set of books, and came to the conclusion that if the Union can't be saved and Slavery saved, then down goes Slavery. The rebels have either got to submit, to die, or to run away. I tell you the time has come when play must stop. The rebels must submit or be sent down forthwith to that hell already yawning to receive them.

This desirable consummation was effected by a compromise. The radical men agreed that the conservative men should carry on the war according to their notions, for eight months, provided they were allowed the next eight. The time is up for the conservatives, and they now hand the war and its conduct over to the radicals, and every conservative man should now extend the same encouragement and support which we gave to them in the prosecution of their method.

There are in the South 680,000 strong and loyal male slaves, who have fed and clothed the rebel army, and have as good as fought upon their side. Government now proposes that these loyal slaves shall feed and clothe our army and fight upon our side. The other day, while I was talking with the President, Old ABE said to me, "LANE, how many black men do you want to take care of your army?" I told him as my army would number 34,000, I proposed to have 34,000 contrabands in addition to my teamsters and wagon-masters. I consider every one of my soldiers engaged in this glorious Crusade of Freedom a knight errant, and entitled to his squire to prepare his food, black his boots, load his gun, and take off his drudgery. Vanity and pride are necessary adjuncts of the soldier, and I do not propose to lower him by menial offices, nor compel him to perform the duties of the slave. So, while I shall elevate the slave by giving him his freedom and making a man of him, I shall also elevate the soldier, and leave him no work to do but fighting. [A voice in the crowd, "What are you going to do with the niggers?"]

The General, singling out the owner of the voice, and pointing his long finger at him, replied: "Ah, my friend, you are just the man I have been looking for. I will tell you what I am going to do with them. I am going to plant them on the soil of the Gulf coast, after we get through this war, let them stay there and cultivate the land; have Government extend a protection to them, as it does to the Indians, and send Superintendents and Governors among them and pay them wages for their labor. There could be no competition between black and white labor. He believed, whether the rebels liked the idea or not, that the blacks at no distant day would have possession of that Gulf country, to which they were acclimated and physically conditioned. He proposed to establish Free State Governments as he went along, and he could promise his hearers that either he or the rebels would be cleaned out.

After urging the benefit of a vigorous prosecution of the war, the General closed by again thanking the crowd for the handsome reception, and retired to the parlors amid most enthusiastic applause, where he was soon engaged in more presentations.

But a few minutes elapsed and the sound of martial music was heard, announcing the arrival of the Ellsworth Zouaves, Capt. BRANT. Preceded by the Light Guard Band, they drew up in line facing the Lake-street front of the Tremont, and the Band played several patriotic airs in most excellent style. An immense crowd thronged the street and sidewalks and loudly called for the General. The latter, who had imagined himself freed from speech-making for the rest of the evening, in vain attempted to ignore the call and satisfy the crowd by appearing upon the balcony. His appearance was only the signal for renewed and imperative demands for a speech. The General finally yielded and spoke very briefly, thanking the crowd for their kindness. He said it was not a time for speeches nor the issuance of proclamations. He would let his acts do the speaking. He would do his talking after he got through fighting. He had no presentiments that he should die, and after the war was over, he would come back to Chicago and they would interchange mutual congratulation. If they received any report from him during his absence, it would be either JIM LANE has cleaned out the rebels, or they have cleaned him out. After again thanking the crowd and bidding them good night, the speaker retired. The serenade was a very pleasant occasion, and was most happily managed by the Zouaves, who, after giving nine cheers and a tiger for the General, marched to their armory in splendid style.

The exact time of Gen. LANE'S departure is uncertain; but it is possible that he may leave this noon in a special train. The larger part of his Staff has arrived, and will leave with him. Which of the regiments at Camp Douglas will accompany him is uncertain. The Mechanic Fusileers have received their orders from Gen. HALLECK to report at Leavenworth, but we are informed that none of the other regiments have as yet received orders. Col. BELL'S regiment, it is expected, however, will join the expedition. The desire of participating in this forward movement is universal, and tenders of cavalry and infantry regiments are pouring in from every part of the country, especially from Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Prominent officers have even designated their willingness to go as privates, such is the intense desire to be sharers in the great expedition and its glorious results.

MISSOURI.

LEVYING ON THE PROPERTY OF REBELS IN ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 24.

In compliance with the order of the Provost Marshal-General, the United States Police yesterday paid a visit to the extensive carpet-store of J. KENNARD & SON, No. 111 North Fourth-street. JAMES KENNARD and JAMES KENNARD, Jr., were some days since duly notified that each had been assessed for $300 in money or goods, for the relief of the suffering families driven by Secessionists and traitors from Southwest Missouri. Failing to disprove the implied charge of sympathy with the treason that has causelessly wrought such inhumanity, and failing within the prescribed time to pay over the amounts required, the citizens named were yesterday levied upon to the extent of some $800 worth of carpets and rugs. Two wagons were laden with the articles, which were conveyed to the Provost-General's office, where ENGLER'S candles were on Tuesday also deposited. The goods will be duly advertised and sold at auction, to satisfy the amounts claimed.

In accordance with warrant issued by the Provost-Marshal-General, the United States Police yesterday afternoon visited the residence of D. ROBERT BARCLAY, lawyer, at the southwest corner of Hickory and Dillon streets, and made a seizure of sufficient of his property to satisfy the assessment of $300 made upon him. The property taken consists of a library of some two hundred and fifty volumes of laws and general literature, two library cases and a large safe. The execution was made for the sum named, with an addition of twenty-five per cent., for failure to pay within five days after notice, and of the cost of drayage, storage, auction, &c.

The Government has leased the store No. 161 North Fourth-street, near the Provost-General's office, for the storage of property thus taken from secession citizens.

ITEMS FROM ST. LOUIS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

JOSEPH C. McKIBBEN, Ex-Congressman from California, has just arrived here from that State, and been appointed Judge Advocate on Gen. HALLECK'S Staff, with the rank of Colonel.

Particulars of the death of Major MARSHALL, of MERRITT'S Horse, show it to have been an atrocious murder. MARSHALL, with a squad of men, was out scouting from Sedalia, and heard at a house on the road that some women had been outraged by a party of rebels not far ahead. They started in pursuit and came in sight of the gang, when a race ensued, MARSHALL and a Surgeon went in advance, but the rebels rode so rapidly as to escape, all but two; one of whom fell from his horse, and as MARSHALL rode up threw up his hands and exclaimed to MARSHALL, "I surrender!" MARSHALL turned around to beckon up his comrades, then several hundred yards behind. As he did so the rebel, whose life had been spared, drew his weapon and shot MARSHALL in the left side. The Surgeon fired five shots at the fellow as he ran for a corn-field, and missed him; but as he was climbing over a fence, a sixth shot struck him in the head and killed him instantly.

A letter from Fulton, Mo., dated Monday, says on Saturday Major CALDWELL, with fifty men of the Third Iowa Cavalry, went out on a scouting expedition, eighteen miles from Fulton. They found two notorious bridge burners, IRA WATKINS and JIM SNYDER. Hearing there was a camp near Steinfield's Store, in Calloway County, they started in search of it. One of the Iowa boys, separated from the rest, suddenly came upon twelve of the rebels, when they fired at him several buckshot, wounding him severely. The rebels vamosed, and our boys found quite a large amount of spoils.

China.

RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

A private letter from Hong Kong gives an interesting account of the movements of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, the American Minister to China. He had recently been to Canton, where he had an interview with LAOU, the Governor-General of the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kivangsi. These Provinces contain 35,000,000 of people. Mr. BURLINGAME visited the Governor at his official residence, accompanied by Messrs. DELANO and DANA, merchants of Hong Kong, Rev. Mr. HUPPER and Rev. Mr. PRESTON, Interpreters, and O. H. PERRY, Consul. The Minister and his retinue were borne in chairs, the bearers dashing along with an air of great importance and haste, crying, "Get out of the way, a great man is coming."

The Governor received his visitors with much dignity, and entertained them in true Chinese style. He returned the visit of Mr. BURLINGAME on board the *Hankow*, a fine American steamer which had been placed at the disposal of the latter. As the hour for the visit drew near, couriers began to arrive with his card, informing the American Minister that the great man was on his way. Presently his junk hove in sight, on which was unfurled a gorgeous banner emblazoned with Chinese characters. A large blue awning shaded the vessel. In a room in the centre of the boat sat the dignified old Governor, entirely by himself. His retinue, consisting of thirty or forty persons, were in other parts of the junk.

As the Governor came on board the American steamer he was met by Consul PERRY and conducted to the entrance of the cabin, where he was received by Mr. BURLINGAME and escorted to a seat. A globe near where he sat at once engaged his attention, and he examined it with much curiosity, noting the continent of America, &c. He walked all over the steamer, showing an intelligent interest in everything. After an entertainment in the American style, the Governor and his suite left, apparently highly pleased with their visit.

Mr. BURLINGAME remained in Canton about a week, the guest of Mr. FORBES, of the house of RUSSELL & Co. While there he met the American residents and addressed them on the state of things at home.

At the last advices Mr. BURLINGAME was at Hong Kong, (Nov. 15,) intending to leave soon for Macao and Shanghai. He would probably establish the legation at the latter place.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Great Gubernatorial Contest—Able Opinion of Judge Ewing—Gen. Lane's Expedition—Its Preparation and Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

The Supreme Court of the State of Kansas has to-day pronounced an opinion of great importance, involving the administration of our State Government, if not the continuance of domestic tranquility. It may be of interest sufficient to the readers of the TIMES to warrant a brief history of the question which it has decided.

The Constitution of the State when framed, in 1859, contemplated an admission into the Union during the following winter. A doubt of this early admission did not seem to enter any mind. When, therefore, the act of admission was consummated, a year later, it was found that the language of the instrument, in regard to the State and Legislative officers elected in the Fall of 1859, left the tenure of their offices in some doubt. Both branches of the Legislature, however, concurred in the passage of a bill providing for the election of State officers in the Fall of 1862—giving the incumbents three years of possession, though less than two (the Constitutional limit) of actual service. No question of the legality of this law was raised till the Fall of 1861, when the enemies of Gov. ROBINSON, the incumbent, broached the doctrine that his term of service must necessarily expire with the current year, and that a Governor, and other State officers, elected at the general election, in November, of Representatives, would be entitled to the possession of the offices, although elected without any other warrant in law other than that claimed to exist in the Constitution. The quarrel between Gov. ROBINSON and Gen. LANE was exceedingly acrimonious, and had deepened greatly during the Summer; and at a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held in October, to nominate a candidate for Treasurer, to fill a vacancy, a full list of State officers was made out, for which the voters were recommended to cast their suffrages at the election ensuing. This counsel was followed to a very surprising extent, and many thousands of votes cast for the ticket thus put in nomination, headed by Hon. GEO. A. CRAWFORD for Governor. Some Boards of County Canvassers returned these votes, and some refused; but the Board of State Canvassers ignored the whole transaction in their official action. It was for this reason that Mr. CRAWFORD applied to the Supreme Court of the State for a process that should compel the State Board to canvass the votes cast for Governor, and declare the result. The case came before the Court at its present term, and was argued at length, and with striking ability, by seven of our most prominent lawyers—Ex-Judge S. W. JOHNSON, S. A. STINSON, Attorney-General elect, and ROBERT CROZIER, Esq., appearing for Mr. CRAWFORD; and Ex-Gov. SHANNON, acting Attorney-General CHADWICK, and E. S. LOWMAN and C. B. HOLMAN, Esqs., for the Board. The arguments were closed on Wednesday, and the Court met this morning and delivered its decision on the application.

The Supreme Court is composed of THOS. EWING, Jr., Chief Justice, and S. A. KINGMAN, and L. D. BAILEY, Associates. The opinion was unanimous on the part of the Court, and the decision denies the application of the relator, and confirms Gov. ROBINSON in the possession of his office for another year.

The opinion is understood to have been written by Judge EWING, and was pronounced by him with fine effect. As I intend to send a copy, if procurable in time, I need not say that both as a legal document and a piece of composition, it reflects the highest credit upon its distinguished author. It is clear, concise and logical; and imbued with the true judicial spirit. Its delivery was as admirable as its character, and the effect was such, that even the contesting parties seemed cheerfully to acquiesce in its conclusions. The decision has reflected the more credit upon the Court, as there is now a bitter personal quarrel existing between Judge EWING and Gov. ROBINSON, and the friends of the latter had charged the Judge with a design to wrest the law from its course, in order to secure the success of Mr. CRAWFORD, and consequently the potential aid of Gen. LANE in securing to Judge EWING an election to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy which the incumbent Senator is expected (by some) to make. This decision, of course, relieves Judge EWING from all aspersions so damaging to the purity of the ermine, and places him higher than before in the esteem of the public.

Thus peacefully and finally is settled a question of overshadowing importance to Kansas, and one which once seemed likely to involve us in the horrors of a war of factions.

The preparations for Gen. LANE'S expedition are progressing. It is to be regretted that it cannot sooner be in readiness than now seems probable, and Gen. LANE'S delay in Washington excites sharp criticism from those who are impatient for action. Gen. HUNTER, too, is understood to be dissatisfied with the *rôle* given him in the performance. He never liked his banishment to Kansas, and now to be made a mere financial agent, while LANE is given the post of honor in leading the expedition, and furnished with an opportunity of achieving glory in the field, fills him with intense displeasure. It is said that in case he is not allowed to command the expedition in person, he will resign. I have no doubt, however, that the matter will be satisfactorily "arranged," if LANE is really in earnest in his apparent desire to lead the column.

The Legislature is getting at work, though slowly. The (possible) Senatorial canvass excited some interest, though the operations are as yet mainly very quiet. Candidates are abundant and increasing.

J. M. W.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 28, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	90	900 N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅝
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	89	400 do s4	83⅜
3,000 Ill. Cou. Bs., '62	80½	100 do s10	83⅜
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs., '69	80½	50 do s30	83⅜
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs., '77	80⅜	650 Erie Railway	34⅜
1,000 Mich. 8 week Bs.	79½	50 do b10	34⅝
1,000 Virginia State 6s	51	25 Erie R. Pref'd ..b30	58
1,000 Missouri State 6s	42¼	150 do	57⅞
7,000 California St. 7s.	81	150 do	57⅝
5,000 do	81½	50 Harlem Railroad	12½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	44⅞	550 do	12½
1,000 Mich.S.Sn'gF.Bs	85½	50 Hudson R. R.	38¾
1,000 Chi.&N.W.S.F.B	87	250 M. So. & N. I. R.	20⅝
$1,000 Chi.&N.W.1st.M	41½	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S	41
1,000 Tol.&Wab.1st Mt	78½	100 do	41⅛
20,000 Mil.&P.duChlstM	90	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc..s30	61½
5,000 Gal.&Chic.1st M	103	50 do s30	61⅝
57,100 American Gold	103⅞	100 do	61⅜
10,000 do b30	103⅝	300 Ill. Cen Can.Bd Sc.	25
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	79	600 Cl. & Tol. R. ...s10	39
5 Continental Bank	71½	50 do	39⅛
20 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	92	50 do s30	39
126 Pacific Mail S. Co.	99	100 do b5	39⅛
50 do b15	99½	100 do s10	39⅛
50 do	98⅞	50 Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	62
100 Mich. Cen. R. ...s3	55½	100 do	62¼
150 do b30	55	100 Mil. & P. DuC.1stP.	75
170 do	56	50 N. J. Central R.	119

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	89	100 Erie R. Pref.	57⅞
5,000 do	88⅞	150 do b10	57⅜
3,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	90	10 do	57¼
7,000 Mo. State 6s	42	50 do	57⅛
1,000 do	42½	150 Chi. & Rock I. R.	54⅜
8,000 Mo. St. 6s, Issued		100 do	51⅞
to Hn.&St.Jo.R.	50	10 M &P.DuC.R.1st Pf.	75
3,000 N. C. State 6s	60⅜	100 MichCn.R.ex dv.b5	52
1,000 Cal. Large Bs. 7s	79	50 do b30	51⅞
4,000 Ill. Can. Bs. '60..	79½	150 do	51⅝
5,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	106	150 do	51⅜
1,000 Mich.S 1st M.Bs.	90	100 Mich.So.& N.Ind.R.	20⅜
1,500 Hud Riv.1st M.B.	108½	50 Mich. So. N.I.G.Sk	40½
40 Pac. Mail St. Co.	98⅝	50 Panama R.	112½
50 do	98⅜	5 do	112½
15,000 American Gold	103⅞	150 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	61⅜
25,000 do ......b30.	103⅝	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	16⅜
25,000 do ......b30.	103⅝	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	67⅜
5 Metropolitan Bank.	85	150 do	68
20 Bank of Republic..	79½	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	39
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅜	400 do	38⅞
26 do	83⅝	600 do	38⅞
150 Erie Railway	34⅜	100 do s10	38⅞
250 Harlem R.	12⅜		

TUESDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The untoward news from the Burnside Expedition this forenoon created a feeling of depression in Wall-street, but while much regret was expressed at the partial loss of life and heavy loss of property by the storm off Hatteras, this feeling was relieved by the consideration that for so large a number of vessels, the Expedition, after all, was fortunate, in passing through so imminent a peril with the sacrifice of only five or six vessels out of an armada of nearly or quite one hundred at risk.

The financial effect of the news was a decline of ⅜@½ ₱ cent. on the Stock Exchange, and an advance of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. in the price of Gold. The Foreign Exchange market remained, as yesterday, 113½@114 ₱ cent. for Bankers', and 112 @113 for Merchant bills. The supply of Money is easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. It is found from the Bank statement this morning that the private deposits and country bank balances have run up to about $104,000,000, while the amount of mercantile paper under discount is reduced, by voluntary payments on maturing obligations, to less than $83,000,000. The Banks paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day $3,062,520, principally in United States Notes of Circulation. The amount of these Notes held in Bank is thus materially reduced, and as another payment of $3,500,000 is still pending, there is no probability of any immediate large accumulation.

The Stock Market manifested much strength on the announcement of the Cape Hatteras news. Taking New-York Central Shares at the standard of prices, the decline was only ⅜ ₱ cent., and this was partially recovered in the afternoon, when the Stock sold at 83⅜ ₱ cent., and left off at this figure. Erie Shares, compared with yesterday, left off at relatively about the same price, that is, 34⅜ as against 34⅝ ₱ cent. Among the Western Stocks, there was a continued free demand for Cleveland and Toledo, the price closing 39⅛ ₱ cent. The Board of Managers for this Company are now in session in this City, and we learn that the financial statement laid before them by the Executive Officers from Ohio, presents a most gratifying balance sheet in regard to the productive income of the line and the very inconsiderable sum yet unliquidated of the floating debt of the Company. The City, as well as the Western directors, are of course much pleased at this near prospect of a return to a dividend-paying basis, and the supposition is that their friends are large buyers of the shares on the present advance in prices. The price of Michigan Central fell off on the closing of the transfers to 51½ ₱ cent., ex-dividend, as against 55½@⅝ ₱ cent., with the 3 ₱ cent. dividend included, yesterday. The other Westerns were barely steady, and so were Pacific Mail and Panama. The business done in National Stocks and Railway Bonds was at prices not varying materially from yesterday's sales. Late in the afternoon the Share market left off about as follows:

Central	83⅝	Pacific Mail	98⅝
Erie	34⅜	Panama	112¼
Erie Preferred	57⅜	Rock Island	54⅜
Toledo	39⅛	Missouris	42¼
Michigan Central	51¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	89⅝

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	85	Broadway	110
Manhattan	116	Ocean	65
Mechanics'	90	American Exchange	78
Tradesmen's	88	B'k of N'th America	75
Greenwich	120	Hanover	61
Merchants' Exch'nge	72	Metropolitan	85
State of New-York	72	Shoe and Leather	78
Commerce	77	Continental	71½
Commerce Scrip Sk.	83	Commonwealth	76

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6's	95	N. Indiana firsts	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101¾	N. Ia. Goshen Line	85½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	104	M. S. & N. Ia. s.f. 7 ₱ c.	85½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, c., '76	104	Pac. R. R. Guar. by Mo.	30
Erie firsts, '68	106	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	92½
Erie seconds ext., '64	100	T. H. & Alton 1sts 7 ₱ c.	85
Erie seconds, '79	102	T. H. & Alton 2ds, 8 ₱ c.	43
Erie thirds, '83	93	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds	18
Erie fourths, '80	79	C. & N. W. s. f.	86
Erie fifths, '88	73	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2ds.	41½
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Chi. & N. W. seconds	12
Hudson thirds, '75	84¾	Han & St. Jo. firsts	34¼
Hudson con., '67	74	Gal. & Chi. firsts	104
Harlem firsts, '69-73	100½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95½
Harlem seconds, '64	97½	Chi. & R. Island firsts	98
Harlem thirds, '68	72	L. E. & Wabash firsts	78
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	96	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	41
Mich. Cen. n.f. 8 ₱ c. '82	99½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	102
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	96	Del. Lack. & W. sec'ds	92
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	88	Lack. & West. Bonds	92½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	75	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	80
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. Ass. B.	67		

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 28, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,431,842	$2,765,740	$2,090,767
Previously reported	4,037,579	7,775,490	9,132,664
Since Jan. 1	$5,469,421	$10,541,230	$11,223,421

The Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company have just published their twentieth annual statement, from which it appears that their earned premiums for the year 1861 amount to $4,155,165

Losses	$2,311,650	
Return premiums and expenses	728,476	—3,040,126
Apparent net profit		$1,115,039

Out of which a scrip dividend of 30 ₱ cent. to policy holders has been declared, and an order made for the redemption on the 1st of February of the scrip of 1860, reserving $2,250,000 of profits accumulated. The Company report the following assets:

United States, New-York, and other Stocks	$2,923,403
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	800,310
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	283,760
Dividends and Interest accumulated	123,763
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,618,819
Cash in Bank	245,543
Total Amount of Assets	$5,995,689

The following current quotations are reported by GWYNNE & DAY for out-of-town Bank notes:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile, Ala.	20@—
New-England	1-5	New-Orleans, La.	5 @—
New-Jersey	¼@⅜	Wisconsin	1¾
Philadelphia	⅜	Ohio and Indiana	½@¾
Interior Pennsylv'a.	½@¾	Missouri	—
Baltimore	⅜	Free Ind. and Ken	2@—
Maryland	1@2½	Tennessee	50@—
Virginia	5@8	Michigan	1@—
North Carolina	5@—	Canada	par.
S. Carolina and Ga.	50@—	Iowa	¾

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Jan. 27.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.	Jan. 20.
Philadelphia	$4,091,000	$4,070,000	$1,013,000	1,020,000
North America	3,537,833	3,531,985	603,502	656,530
Farmers & Mech.	5,153,747	5,107,181	1,106,020	1,048,713
Commercial	1,901,000	1,972,000	247,000	247,000
Mechanics	1,947,000	1,986,000	239,120	240,745
N. Liberties	1,626,000	1,554,000	355,000	360,000
Southwark	948,350	965,069	225,755	225,116
Kensington	776,884	784,000	136,284	135,813
Penn Township	788,353	803,760	184,965	184,789
Western	1,705,159	1,688,059	373,594	374,175
Man. & Mech	1,200,910	1,198,315	153,710	154,725
Commerce	718,177	775,236	172,206	173,292
Girard	2,299,878	2,414,222	307,365	396,469
Tradesmen's	585,603	588,543	198,011	173,570
Consolidation	668,298	664,779	101,779	103,106
City	904,991	924,795	118,411	117,729
Commonwealth	681,503	596,784	75,601	75,687
Corn Exchange	529,000	524,000	107,000	107,000
Union	452,000	451,000	73,000	73,000
Total	30,385,606	30,601,160	5,821,323	5,733,459

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	Jan. 27.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.	Jan. 20.
Philadelphia	$2,586,000	$2,537,000	$269,000	$264,000
North America	2,216,752	2,191,618	210,210	213,900
Farmers & Mech	4,128,318	4,145,346	261,320	255,470
Commercial	1,110,000	1,367,000	112,000	107,000
Mechanics	990,715	1,062,619	98,190	106,116
N. Liberties	1,285,000	1,246,000	79,000	77,000
Southwark	718,805	728,963	62,100	65,100
Kensington	619,246	645,768	109,590	111,943
Penn Township	567,018	589,964	75,948	75,532
Western	1,238,799	1,248,835	81,525	84,135
Man. & Mech	627,310	625,330	125,170	115,235
Commerce	570,852	602,532	72,410	76,445
Girard	1,157,772	1,262,019	145,275	148,990
Tradesmen's	489,082	509,744	66,425	72,858
Consolidation	307,974	318,058	121,202	122,473
City	563,762	646,570	44,066	43,910
Commonwealth	329,115	372,380	56,815	55,670
Corn Exchange	360,000	346,000	41,000	44,000
Union	256,000	255,000	78,000	74,000
Total	20,058,098	20,698,396	$2,121,146	$2,120,756

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	Jan. 27.	Jan. 20.		
Capital Stock	$11,970,190	$11,970,190		
Loans	30,385,606	30,601,160	Dec..	$215,544
Specie	5,821,323	5,733,459	Inc..	87,864
Due from other B'ks.	1,558,638	1,575,116	Dec..	16,478
Due to other Banks..	4,209,006	4,120,261	Inc..	88,745
Deposits	20,058,098	20,698,396	Dec..	640,298
Circulation	2,121,146	2,120,756	Inc..	390

The National Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It now seems certain that the demand Treasury note bill will become a law. Like yourself, I have always been an advocate of a sound redeemable currency, yet under the present circumstances of the country, and with the fact that the Banks have already suspended, there seems little probability of a specie basis being maintained, and I can see no propriety in the Government being restricted from the facilities that this issue will give them, provided it is kept within the reasonable currency wants of the country and their absorption cared for, by suitable tax bills and convertibility into interest-bearing United States stocks.

If Congress would pass a bill for the issue of one to two hundred millions of demand Treasury notes, or whatever the ascertained circulation of the country, on a liberal estimate, may be—making them a legal tender for all dues, except Custom-house duties, and convertible at all times into a six per cent. twenty-years' United States stock, with authority to the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, from time to time, as the circumstances of the war or country may require, for their absorption, to make them convertible into a seven or eight per cent. stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five or ten years, and at the same time enact the proposed tax bill of one hundred and fifty millions per annum, I think they would be absorbed at a rate sufficiently rapid to prevent any great depreciation, and with the power of reissue, afford the Government great financial ease, rendering it independent of the clique of Banks who live by their currency issues, and would be glad to shave Government paper, paying in their own irredeemable Bank notes. The interest on all Government stocks should be made payable in gold and silver—the proceeds of Custom-house duties collected in the same medium, being pledged for that purpose.

By some such plan as this the Government will gradually negotiate their bonds at a far better rate than by throwing them on the market in large blocks; and it results in no difference, whether they issue a seven or eight per cent. bond at par, or sell a six per cent. at a discount that produces seven or eight per cent. to the buyer, while, with the power of redeeming at the end of five or ten years, they will be able to avail of the return of peace or prosperous times to reduce the rate of interest. On the other hand, a six per cent. twenty years' stock, sold at a discount, is gone for the whole time without power of redemption. The effect of issuing exchequer bills or interest-bearing notes, as proposed by the Bank officers who recently visited Washington to oppose the demand notes, has just been exemplified by the payment of 7.30 notes to contractors. They at once fell to 2@4 per cent. discount in exchange for demand notes bearing no interest. What then would be the fate of the proposed 3.60 exchequer bills? They, on the same principle, would fall immediately to 4@8 per cent. discount, to be bought up by the irredeemable Bank issues for the benefit of speculators and capitalists.

On an issue of two hundred million demand notes the Government would gain the interest of twelve to fourteen millions per annum, and save the people thus much in taxes, while otherwise the same sum would inure to the Banks, many of them irresponsible; as it is well known that the less the responsibility of the Banks the greater their anxiety to force out their circulation. In other words, under the Bank clique plan, the Government would be paying them some twelve to fourteen millions per annum for the use of their paper, in exchange for Government interest-bearing stocks, to say nothing of the discount at which the latter may be negotiated; and inasmuch as most of the Banks of circulation are now located at the East, it would operate as an unfair tax upon our Western citizens.

The sooner our Banks understand that their proper business is the *dealing in money*, and not the *manufacture of it*, rendering us liable to great and sudden fluctuations in the volume of the currency, and to the enormous losses lately experienced in Illinois by the breaking down of the banks of circulation founded on State stocks, the better it will be for the country.

Some of the Bank issues are secured by the stocks of individual States, and others, as in the New-England States, simply by the capital paid up, and dependent on the financial skill and honesty of the different Bank officers, while the proposed Government issue will be secured by the faith and capital of the whole people of the United States, and nothing in my judgment will tend more to make us a homogeneous people, and do away with the pestiferous *explosive* and exploded doctrines of State rights, sectional interests and sectional pride, than a National currency that shall be equally good all over the country. All admit the evils of an unequal currency, and unless we are to continue to be divided by narrow State lines, the paper representative, like the coin, should be equalized through the length and breadth of the land, and the issue of it appertain to the National Government, superseding the present innumerable local Bank issues, which require the recipients to be judges of engraving, signatures, value of State Stocks, and the financial ability of thousands of Bank managers, and withal offers inducements to counterfeiters. The cry against the proposed National currency has originated, I think, in a great degree from the self-interest of those Banks (chiefly small ones) who make the larger portion of their profits out of their circulation, which in good times may be redeemable in specie; but in all periods of trial and trouble have proved the reverse. When banks can pay specie, it is almost self-evident that under a proper financial policy and sufficient taxation the Government can do likewise, but it is not equally clear, nor has experience proved that when the Government pays specie the Banks can do so also. The issue of demand notes has been likened by its opponents to the old Continental money, and prophecies are freely made that it will depreciate to an equal extent; but is the comparison a just one? I think not. The wealth and population of the country, and willingness and ability to be taxed are far different, and will hal the financial ideas of the day would not admit of an unlimited issue, as was the case in those days.

With all due respect for the skill and disinterestedness of the Bank managers who have proffered their advice to the Government against the issue of demand notes, and with a like appreciation of their patriotism in taking the late Government loans, I would say that the want of concert among themselves, and wide diversity of views, since the suspension of specie payments, and the interest they have in circulating their own demand notes, does not entitle their opinions to that weight they otherwise might have. If I mistake not, among the strongest opponents to the Treasury demand notes are those who were the most urgent for the suspension of specie payments, and the whole course of the Bank managers, as a body, does not show concert and breadth of view enough for the emergency in which the country is now placed.

G.

The Hitch in Legislation for Bankruptcy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The passage of a General Bankrupt law at the present session of Congress has been before the public now for some time, but does not seem to have come fairly before Congress. The gentlemen who have the matter in charge may be able to account for the delay, but it begins to be irksome. Commercial men, with some few exceptions, have, I believe, pronounced in favor of a good and equitable law, by which an honest but unfortunate debtor may be relieved from the burden of unpaid debts, the payment of which is wholly out of his power. A Committee of Congress (a majority being lawyers) has no right to delay legislation on a matter of such importance as this to the commerce of the country.

It is said there is some opposition to the bill, and that I can readily believe, for I know of at least one house in this City whose rule is—*never compromise a debt*. That house will of course oppose, and so will every one of a kindred spirit. I have heard that some aliens doing business among us have declared their intention to oppose the passage of any bill which will release a debtor, but hope for their own sakes that the statement is untrue. Surely men who come among us from another country, and by trading with our citizens amass fortunes, ought not to interfere with the enactment of any law which is demanded by the majority of those interested. They ought not at least to head an opposition, nor pay money to defeat the expressed will of a large number, unless that expression is in favor of an injustice.

It is well known that the bankrupts of the United States never were so numerous—and it ought to be as well known that the proportion of honest men among them is as great as among the good and solvent ones. The bill is demanded by them—but *they* have not prepared the bill. They have left that to the creditor interest, and are contented to have the bill prepared by the Committee of Merchants pass, although probably some modifications may be necessary even in the opinion of those who framed it.

How much energy, business talent, really productive power lies now pressed to the ground by a weight of unpaid debt, and debt which the unfortunate debtor can never pay! Let but an honest and fair bankrupt law pass, and an amount of buried talent and energy is exhumed which must benefit the community. In the *National Quarterly Review*, for December, an able article appears on the subject, which the opponents of the bill would act wisely in studying. Most certainly the existence of a well digested and equitable system of bankruptcy laws is a benefit to any commercial people; and the framers of the National Constitution seem to have thought so when they inserted in that instrument a clause giving to Congress a special power of legislation on that subject.

T.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 37 bbls. Ashes, 11,367 bbls. Flour, 153 sacks Corn Meal, 3,906 bushels Wheat, 10,016 bushels Corn, 285 bushels Rye, 900 bushels Barley, 3,656 bushels Oats, 4,149 bushels Malt, 7,648 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,422 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., including Pots at $6 37½; Pearls, $6 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in demand, including Western Yellow at 32c.@33c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are quiet at previous prices.

COFFEE—The principal demand has been for Rio at 18¾c.@19½c. ₱ lb. The business of the week in this description Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week amount to 6,0.. bags, including 4,700 per *Nautilus*, and 1,007 per *Veteran*, prices not transpired. The market closes quiet but firm." The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 26c.@27c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 22c.@24c.; Rio, 18c.@21c.; St. Domingo, 19½c.@20c., ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first and speculators' hands, this morning, 94,082 pkgs., including 64,602 bags Rio, 11,350 bags Maracaibo, 4,910 bags Cera, 4,258 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 bags Laguayra, 2,500 bags Ceylon, 800 bags and 1,000 mats Java, and 2,162 bags of other descriptions.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Jan. 25—Baltimore	19,000
Jan. 25—Philadelphia	1,000
Jan. 28—New-York	64,602
Grand Total	84,602

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in lively demand, at 27½c.@28c. ₱ lb.; closing heavily, with more offering. Other kinds quiet. New Sheathing, 30c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet, at former prices. Middling, at 32c.@34c. ₱ lb., chiefly within the range. Sales 600 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales 140 tons St. Domingo Logwood, for future delivery, at $19 50 ₱ ton.

FISH—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds, at uniform rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, to-day, at essentially unchanged prices. The reported sales since our last, amount to 11,450 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 45@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 00 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 55
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is inactive at old rates; sales 800 bbls., at $5 80@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in limited request, including superfine at $5 50@$5 55; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 35@$3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are quoted very firm, but the current movements are limited.

FRUIT—Transactions in all kinds have been restricted; prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull to-day, and prices are declining. Sales 18,500 bushels, including White Canada (smutty) at $1 40; Amber Western on private terms; Red Western (Winter) at $1 40; Amber Iowa at $1 35; Milwaukee Club $1 32; N. W. Club at $1 30, and prime Red Long Island at $1 43 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed. Sales 14,500 bushels, at 63c.@65c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@61½c. for new yellow Northern, Jersey and Southern, and 77c.@78c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canadian, at 41c.@41½c.; Western, at 41c.@42c.; State, at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye is inquired for at 84c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Sales 6,100 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Sales 7,600 bushels, including handsome Canada at 90c.; State at 85c.@90c., and California at 75c. ₱ bushel.

The business in breadstuffs during the last fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The export trade has materially fallen off, but with our present reduced stocks, and moderate receipts of Flour and Wheat, this leading feature of our market is not as seriously felt as it otherwise would be. Holders are firm, looking for renewed orders at no distant period, based upon the extremely light stocks in England on the 1st inst. The aggregate clearances from this port for the past two weeks have been 71,864 bbls. Flour, 327,358 bushels Wheat, 432,441 bushels corn, to Great Britain and Ireland; 9,306 bbls. Flour, 75,698 bushels Wheat, to France; 10,060 bushels Wheat to Portugal; 2,821 bbls. Flour, 39,925 bushels Wheat, 36,296 bushels Rye, to the Continent. There is a fair business doing in Flour for City use, and some inquiry for shipment, but generally the transactions are on a moderate scale. The reduction in English freights, and advance in Sterling Exchange has, however, of late materially assisted the execution of orders. At yesterday's Exchange, with less favorable advices from England, the market closed a trifle lower. For Wheat there is more demand, but the limited supply offering restricts sales. The stock is reduced to about 1,000,000 of bushels of all kinds, with very little prospect of any material increase before May next, and is in few hands, and firmly held. Indian Corn is without much change in value, fluctuating with the rates of freight and Exchange. The stock is large, but the demand is fair, and holders do not press sales at present rates."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Jan. 24, '62	738,546	8,288,198	5,113,087
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, '61	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Jan. 9, '62	133,009	1,093,020	165,479
Baltimore	Jan. 9, '62	15,222	210,244	29,013
Boston	Jan. 10, '62	83,270	4,066	27,770
Other Ports	Jan. 10, '62	11,778	745,033	—
Total		981,825	11,2[illegible]1,161	5,335,349
To about same period, 1861		1,147,704	12,420,651	2,880,123
To about same period, 1860		180,922	441,[illegible]67	
To about same period, 1859		85,731	412,425	319,352

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
F'm N.Y., to Jan. 14, 1862	493,076	6,581,469	226,[illegible]14	69[illegible],596
F'm other Ports, to latest dates	14,709	67,553	75	15,452

HAY—North River has been in moderate request at 80c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet at previous prices.

HOPS—The demand has been moderate for all kinds, including last year's crop, at 16c.@23c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The market is quiet; prices are somewhat nominal.

LATHS—150,000 Eastern have been sold on private terms.

LEAD—Is inactive at essentially unchanged rates.

MOLASSES—A limited inquiry prevails to-day, at steady prices.

NAVAL STORES—Sales, to-day, have been confined to small lots Spirits Turpentine at $1 40@$1 42½, chiefly at $1 40 ₱ gallon, the market being generally dull.

OILS—All descriptions are quoted firm, but inactive.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 77,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 10,000 pieces 64x64, 8¾c.; 8,000 pieces 64x64, 8½c.; 15,000 pieces 60x64, 8½c.; 10,000 pieces 60x60, 8¼c.; 5,000 pieces 60x60, 8c.; 10,000 pieces 56x60, 7¾c.; 10,000 pieces 56x60, 7½c.; 5,000 pieces 52x56, 7½c.; 4,500 pieces 48x56 7¼c., ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active to-day, yet steady; sales 1,100 bbls., at $12 @$13 for Mess; $12 75@$13 25 for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are inactive, at 4¾c.@5¾c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand; sales 550 boxes, at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy; sales 1,250 tierces and barrels poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is quiet; sales, since our last, 200 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 25 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 25@$14 75 ₱ bbl.; Butter continues in request, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots, at 5¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 6,000 bags East Indian dressed, at, in part, $5 75@$6 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A moderate demand prevails for Clover, chiefly at 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

SOAP—Small lots of Castile have been disposed of at 14c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Is inactive at unchanged prices.

SPICES—Sales 150 bags Pepper at 19c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported since our last of 650 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7¼c. @8¾c.; 1,200 bags China on private terms, and 810 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are active and buoyant. Within a few days 2,400 pkgs. Greens and 3,500 pkgs. Blacks have been disposed of at advancing prices.

TIN—The market, though not active, is quite firm. The sales include 300 slabs Straits on private terms, and 650 boxes Plates at $7 25@$7 62½ for I. C. Coke, and $8 87½@$9 25 for Charcoal.

TOBACCO—With light stocks and a fair demand prices are well supported. Sales, since our last, 137 hhds. Kentucky at 9½c.@16c.; 91 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@14c.; 96 bales Cuba and 56 bales Havana on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "During the past week the demand has been light, but being confined to a few shippers, and with rapid fluctuations in Exchange, and unfavorable news from England, prices have fallen, exporters generally showing no desire to purchase at current rates. The stock is moderate, and a fair demand for City use. To-day the market is inactive, 9¾c. demanded, but is only to be obtained for strictly prime. Price this day, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 10c."

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls. at 24c.@24¼c., chiefly at 24c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light, yet rates have been maintained. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d., and by a foreign vessel at 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 8d.@8½d. Corn, 7½d.@7¾d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@4s.; Bacon, and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Butter, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. @ 3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8½d. @ 9½d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 5s.@6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d@7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @32s. 6d.; Tallow, and Oil Cake, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel; Lard, ¾c. ₱ lb.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Martha.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Merry Wives of Windsor.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—London Assurance.

IRVING HALL—Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble's Reading of Henry the Fifth.

WINTER GARDEN—The Naiad Queen—Toodles.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—Hutchinson Family.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Burnside Expedition has turned up at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., at which place the large majority of the vessels which left Fort Monroe on the 11th inst., arrived between the 12th and 15th in good condition. Some portion of the troops' transports were delayed by stormy weather, but no vessels carrying troops have been lost. The object of the Expedition, which circumstances compelled the Government to change from its original destination, appears to be, now, to complete the work which Gen. Butler undertook, but did not finish. The vexatious delays, the loss of time, the expenditure of life and money, and other evils too numerous to recite, which have waited on this Expedition, all attest the grave mistake referred to, and exhibit the folly of leaving things half done. Impositions practiced on the leaders of the Expedition, as to the draft of water on the Hatteras bars, as well as deceptions concerning the draft of water of vessels sold to the agents of the Government, combined with exceedingly stormy weather, continuing for two weeks together, are given as the causes of the delay—not the defeat—of the Expedition. The *City of New-York*, with ordnance stores, has been wrecked; the *Zouave*, one of the propeller gunboats; one of the coal vessels; one of the floating batteries, (canal barges,) have been lost. Two officers of the Ninth New-Jersey Regiment, Col. Allen and Surgeon Weller, have been drowned. At last accounts, however, over thirty armed and unarmed vessels had crossed the inner bar, and were preparing to strike a blow at some point of the North Carolina coast, and affairs were in a forward state. The official report of Gen. Burnside to Gen. McClellan, which we publish this morning in connection with our own account, makes no mention of the loss of any other vessel but the *City of New-York*. The loss of the *Zouave* and the *Grapeshot* is not alluded to.

The news from Kentucky is important. By the very late Southern dispatches which we publish this morning, it will be seen that the rebels are in terrible dread of the advance from our side in Western Kentucky, which, according to them, has already commenced. The town of Paris (Henry County, West Tennessee,) was being abandoned in anticipation of an immediate and tremendous attack from a National column, estimated by the rebels at as high a figure as 25,000 men. The slaves were being hurried southward, and the white rebels were preparing to die in the last ditch. We on this side have no definite news yet of this column's advance; but so secret and rapid have been all Gen. Buell's movements, that it is like enough it may actually be on the way to the point indicated. We know that a column *did* leave Paducah lately for somewhere. As for Buell himself, the rebels say he has left his headquarters at Munfordsville and gone they cannot ascertain whither. They will not remain very long in doubt now. We also have some additional rebel details of the battle at Mill Spring, on the Cumberland. They estimated their own killed at 300 to 500, but console themselves with the thought that the National loss was twice that number—while we certainly know it was much smaller than what they say their own was.

A flag of truce from Norfolk reached Fortress Monroe on Monday, accompanying several released National prisoners. Some items of Southern news were also brought down. Beauregard, it is stated by the Richmond *Dispatch*, is to take command of the rebel army at Columbus, Ky., and Gustavus W. Smith is to succeed to his position in the rebel army of the Potomac. The change is to be effected immediately. From New-Orleans, we learn that the rebel steamer *Calhoun*, on her way from Havana with a large and valuable cargo, was chased by a National vessel, abandoned and burnt. The report of the capture of Cedar Keys by our forces, is still further confirmed. Our Fortress Monroe dispatch announces that the new steamship *Pensacola* left there on Monday afternoon for Key West, Pensacola and Ship Island.

A dispatch from Cairo, received in Chicago, gives currency to a rumor that Jeff. Thompson, the rebel marauder, has been captured by an expedition which left Bird's Point on Saturday. Another rumor states that three Tennessee rebel regiments have been intercepted on their way to Sikestown, Mo.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Saturday last, says: "By a telegram received in this city late last evening, from Camp Kelley, which is the name of the camp at Patterson's Creek, where our forces now are, we learn that Jackson has fallen back with the larger portion of his troops to Unger's Store, within fifteen miles of Winchester, at the junction of the Springfield Road with the Romney and Winchester Pike, leaving Gen. Loring with his brigade still in Romney. The enemy has evacuated Springfield, which is now held by our troops. Though we are no prophets, we predict that in this state of the case, the enemy now in Romney will, some cold morning, not very far distant, retire from Romney as precipitately as they did on a late occasion at Blue's Gap."

From persons who left Patterson's Creek on Saturday morning, the Wheeling *Intelligencer* learns that the troops, both at that point and New Creek, at which place there are about 5,000, were preparing to make a movement in some direction.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, received at Fortress Monroe on Monday, has an account of the capture of Fort Clinch, on the Florida coast, from the rebels. The account says, that after taking possession of Cedar Keys and Wakassa Bay, the National gunboats steamed up Suwance River, spreading terror among the inhabitants, after which firing was heard, and it was supposed that Fort Clinch had been taken by the United States forces.

There is much speculation, according to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, in regard to a movement of Gen. Heintzelman's Division below Mount Vernon. It is the general belief that Gen. Hooker's Division will soon cross the Potomac, and take up a position on the Virginia shore, nearly opposite its present encampment. The ground on which Hooker's and Sickles' Brigades were encamped is lowland, and has been in a sad plight during the past two weeks. In some places the mud is knee-deep.

A lady who has recently escaped from Georgia, gives an interesting statement of the Union sentiment in that State. She says that in Houston County, where she resided, a majority of the people are strongly for the Union, and await, with the greatest anxiety, a deliverance from the rule which oppresses them. They dare not express their opinions openly, but secret meetings are held for conversation, &c., the hopes and courage of those concerned being thus maintained. In one of the villages of Houston County, the Union feeling is almost universal, but spies are constantly on the alert, rendering any open declarations impossible. The lady in question was obliged, in order to get away, to obtain a pass from Alex. H Stephens, which she did by making a pilgrimage to Richmond. She was intrusted by a lady in Georgia with a sum of money for a relative in New-Jersey, which, being in Confederate notes, was exchanged in Richmond for United States demand notes, which she says are there to be had in plenty.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition in favor of the restoration of the warehousing system, from a large number of New-York merchants, was presented by Mr. Harris. A petition from citizens of Illinois, asking Congress not to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and asking for the expulsion of members who advocate it, was presented by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware. The petition also asks that the title of General be taken from Gen. Fremont, and that his frauds in the Western Department be exposed. A resolution was offered by Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, and adopted, asking the Secretary of the Treasury whether any further legislation is necessary in order to take charge of the cotton and other lands of South Carolina, now in possession of the Government, and to place them under cultivation, and also in relation to the blacks in these localities. A bill to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army was introduced by Mr. Wilson, and referred. A bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States, was introduced by Mr. Sumner, and referred. The bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain railroads and telegraph lines, was taken up and debated at considerable length. Mr. Wade explained that the bill was only intended to affect roads the directors of which were not willing should be used by the Government. The bill was debated at considerable length, and finally passed, after being amended so as to confine the operation of the bill to any State or District in which the laws of the United States were opposed. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, consideration of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, but after some debate was laid aside for the special order—the bill to authorize the issue of United States Treasury notes and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States. Mr. Spaulding, of New-York, addressed the House in explanation of the provisions and objects of the bill, which will be considered again to-day. A bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States was introduced by Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, and referred to the Special Committee on that subject. A report was made by the Potter Investigating Committee, relative to disloyal employes of the Government, consideration of which was postponed for two weeks. The Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up again, and debated until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bill to amend the General Manufacturing law, and on the bill to amend the Revised Statutes, relative to judgments in cases of ejectment. A bill to amend the Divorce law was introduced; also, one to prevent and punish fraud by the use of false stamps, brands, trade-marks, &c. The Canal Appropriation bill was passed; also the bill to amend the law in relation to unauthorized banking. A statement of the Canal Awards made, and the amount unpaid, was sent in by the Canal Auditor. The resolution introduced by Mr. Bell, in favor of appointing three Commissioners to draft a general tax bill, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, after some debate. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Common School law was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, the Annual Message of the Governor was taken up, and the various topics discussed in it were referred to the appropriate Committees. A motion to refer matters relating to the Metropolitan Police to the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties failed, and they were ordered to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, after some debate. Various bills were ordered to a third reading—among them the one to amend the Annual Appropriation law, so as to allow money remaining in the State Treasury paid in for the redemption of lands sold for taxes, to be drawn out and paid to the parties interested; the one to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise money for the relief of the families of volunteers, and the one in relation to warrants issued against defaulting County Collectors. The Assembly adjourned until 7 o'clock in the evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Butler telegraphs to Maj. J. M. Bell regarding the correspondence with Gov. Andrew, recently published, that several important letters have been suppressed.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the heaviest shipment of army goods ever made from that, or indeed any other point, has just been sent to Louisville. It consists of 40,000 blankets, 40,000 shirts, 20,000 pairs of pantaloons, 20,000 blouses, 20,000 frock coats, and 20,000 pairs of drawers and socks.

Secretary Seward has followed the example of Mr. Stanton in designating a day on which to transact business with members of Congress. Saturday is the time which he fixes.

Private advices from Virginia state that the heavy rains which have fallen, within the last few weeks, have caused several land-slides on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of Harper's Ferry. A considerable force of National troops are now occupying various points on the road, beyond Cumberland. At New Creek and Piedmont more than seven thousand men are stationed, and business of all kinds is entirely discontinued. The Piedmont Savings Bank has suspended operations. Piedmont is the largest town in Hampshire County, though Romney, at which place several encounters have taken place recently, is the capital.

Work has been commenced on the railroad between Newport, R. I., and Fall River, Mass. Messrs. Gilmore & Co. are to construct the road from Fall River to the coal mine in Portsmouth, including the bridge across the Seaconnet River. From the coal mines to Newport the builders are Mr. John Collins, of Fall River, and Mr. Shanahan, of Boston.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice Peckham, the noted Texas land case (stated in yesterday's Times) was proceeded in yesterday. The case is tried in equity.

The early dispatch of disaster by storm to part of the Burnside Expedition caused a decline of ¼@½ ₱ cent. in the Stock Market, yesterday, but the lower figures brought forward a more active demand in the afternoon. Gold, 103½@¾; Exchange, 113¼@114 ₱ cent.

Flour was in more demand yesterday, at essentially unchanged prices. Wheat and Corn were dull and heavy. Provisions were less active. Sugars were in fair request, as were also Tobacco and Whisky. Ingot Copper opened buoyantly, but closed with less firmness. Iron, Lead and Tin were quiet, as were, likewise, Candles, Drugs, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Laths, Coffee, Molasses, Oils, Seeds, Spices and Naval Stores. Teas were briskly dealt in and were advancing. Rice attracted more attention. The Freight market was inactive.

The Cattle market opened dull yesterday, for want of stock. Only the Erie and Harlem way trains managed to get through with their live stock since the late storm, and the snow of this P. M. threatens to continue the embargo upon the other roads. About 1,400 cattle had been received at the yards Tuesday morning, and some 200 more came in from the Erie Road about 3 P. M. In addition to these there were 100 stale cattle remaining from last week. Butchers were little inclined to buy, preferring to await further arrivals, as at least 2,000 more cattle were reported on the way, and expected to reach here during the night, the tracks of the Hudson River and Harlem Roads now being clear to Albany. Brokers tried to advance the rates ¼c., and in some instances succeeded, though most of the sales were only ¼c. higher than last week. Light sales were made, and if the delayed cattle arrive there will be enough for all, probably at about former rates; but should the retarded drovers not get through, prices of to-day will be fully maintained and the supply will be insufficient.

The Burnside Expedition in Pamlico Sound.

The authoritative tidings of the Burnside Expedition which we publish this morning, brought to us in the official dispatch from Washington and in the detailed and authentic recital of our special correspondent with the fleet, will convey to the public mind a gratifying sense of relief. Although it brings intelligence of some disasters to the Expedition, it completely dispels the growing apprehensions that prevailed respecting the safety of the whole fleet. The stormy weather which it was known to have met almost from the time of its departure, conjoined with the traditional dangers of navigation off the North Carolina coast, below Hatteras, was well calculated to excite gloomy fears for the safety of the Expedition. Add to this the ominous silence that for the extraordinary period of two weeks rested over its fate, and it was quite natural that the suspense of the public mind should have become painfully heightened.

Our dispatches and correspondence communicate the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of the whole fleet in Pamlico Sound, after a most perilous experience of fog and storms, and, considering the violence of the weather and the magnitude of the Expedition, with but few disasters. The major portion of the fleet passed safely over the swash and anchored inside the Sound on the 15th, just in time to escape the severe gale of Monday night and Tuesday of last week. A few transports and vessels had grounded, but the General states that they would be got off by aid of the gunboats. Three lives were lost, which is the only really sad feature in an Expedition which, considering its vast proportions—it comprised over a hundred vessels—the dangers of the navigation and the hostility of the elements, has been attended with unexampled success. Few great naval expeditions—none of the proportions of the present one—have had a happy issue. And though we have grown accustomed to good fortune by sea, both of our previous naval expeditions having been managed with the most perfect success, this, take it all in all, certainly crowns our brilliant series of maritime victories. And with regard to the stops and hindrances of another nature that are reported, the detailed statement deprives them of all distressing accompaniments. Not treachery on the part of the pilots, but a difficulty of finding such as were fully competent, was the embarrassment under which Gen. Burnside labored. This is not wonderful when the extraordinary intricacy and variability of the channel of Hatteras Inlet are considered, and that it requires to be newly buoyed out after every severe gale. The same phenomenon perfectly accounts for the discrepancy of the publi hed statements of the depth of water over the "bulkhead," (which is the name given to the bar just within the Inlet,) with that actually found. We have the authority of the Coast Survey officer, who has until a month ago been employed in fresh soundings of the channels of Hatteras Inlet, for stating that when he left, two or three weeks ago, there was nine feet of water over the "bulkhead" at high tide; but, at the same time, he was fully prepared to hear that, in accordance with constant experience, the violent winds and tides acting on the shifting sands, had produced a change in the depth of the channel. Hatteras Inlet is itself the result of the action of the same forces during a single stormy night, some twenty years ago.

When the steamer which brings us these tidings left Hatteras on Sunday night, Gen. Burnside and his command were cheerful, patient and confident, and rapidly preparing to carry the Expedition to its logical result—a succession of telling blows at the rebellion. Certainly they have had a brave initiation in danger, and they will find no foe so formidable as the principalities and powers of the air which they have so nobly buffeted. But let speculations as to the future rest for to-day. We unite with the whole country in the sense of relief which will be felt at the safe arrival of our great armada.

The Attitude and Policy of Mexico.

The invasion of their territory by three of the most powerful of European States, has not awed the spirit of the Mexicans. Instead of intimidating them, the unprovoked aggression has thoroughly aroused their indignation and patriotism. Party distinctions and party antipathies are obliterated, and all classes and sections of the people are now alone animated by hatred of the foreigner, and the determination to resist him. The appeal of the President in behalf of the country, has been nobly and unanimously responded to, and the masses are rising in their might to defend their liberties and national existence. That formidable guerilla system, of which the Iberian race is so fond, and which proved so fatal to the French in the Peninsular war, as well as to the Spaniards during Mexico's struggle for independence, is already in course of reorganization among the Mexicans, and should the invaders have the temerity to attempt penetrating into the interior, they will have to contend not only with the regular army of the republic, numbering some 150,000 men, but also with myriads of armed bands, which will hover continually around their forces, harass them in their march, cut off all stragglers and all supplies of provisions, and prove as terrible and invincible as Crassus found the Parthians of old.

But though the Mexican Government is determined to avail itself of the courage and enthusiasm of the people to defend the independence of the Republic to the last extremity, should it be driven to do so, it, nevertheless, has no intention of rushing recklessly into the unequal conflict, if it can possibly avoid it, without submitting to dishonor and degradation. The policy which Mexico means to pursue, is made evident by the repeal of the law of the 17th of July, which suspended the payment of the foreign claims, and by the declaration of the President in his recent proclamation. In that manifesto the President affirms that the Government is disposed to discharge all its just liabilities, as far as the national resources will permit. It is prepared to resume the payment of the dividends due to its English, French, and Spanish creditors, and to bind itself to pay those dividends regularly in the future. This it will do, if the allies will at once withdraw from Vera Cruz, and cease aggression; but if those Powers reject the terms offered by Mexico, and seek to impose on her conditions, which, under present circumstances, would be impossible of performance, or an insult to her dignity, then will the Mexican Government conclude that the financial question is only a cloak for other designs, and will wage war to the knife against enemies who have crossed the ocean to outrage and oppress an unoffending people, and to perpetrate robbery and massacre under the pretext of exacting justice. If the Interventionists drive Mexico to this alternative, they will involve themselves in the most iniquitous and inglorious conflict that they have ever hitherto provoked—a conflict in which they can win no renown, even though victorious, and in which defeat will be doubly disgraceful.

The Impending Struggle in the West.

It is evident now that the first general engagement in this year's campaign is to take place in the West—in Kentucky or Tennessee. The National army of over one hundred thousand soldiers in Kentucky, with its heavy supporting columns at Cairo and St. Louis, are now at last in a state of readiness for action, and but await the signal of the Commander-in-Chief for the southward march. The means of transport are on hand, the supplies laid in, the obstructions cleared away, the bridge over Green River completed, and the cars crossing and recrossing it; Marshall and Zollicoffer routed, and our army brought into as high a state of martial efficiency as it is possible to bring temporary volunteers. The enthusiasm of the troops, too, has been wrought up to the highest pitch by the recent victories in the eastern part of the State, which have undoubtedly been brought about, and timed, for that very purpose, by Gen. Buell. With bold and capable leaders—and such we believe they have—this hundred thousand loyal soldiers are now prepared to achieve as great results with their swords as were ever achieved by an equal number of men since man was made.

The rebel Government, in anticipation of the speedy opening of the active campaign in the West, according to latest rumor, have just transferred Beauregard from Eastern Virginia to Columbus, on the Mississippi River, where he will supersede Rev. Gen. Polk, and be in joint command with Albert Sidney Johnston. It is well known that Beauregard has been greatly chafed at the inactivity to which he was forced on the Potomac by the policy of Jeff. Davis and the necessities of the situation; and that, on this ground, he has been at loggerheads with his military superiors ever since the battle of Manassas. His transfer to the West doubtless signifies that Jeff. Davis, as well as anyone else, sees that a tremendous and decisive action there cannot possibly now be delayed.

The rebel strongholds in Kentucky now requiring to be reduced are but two—that at Bowling Green and that at Columbus. These failing, as that on the Cumberland River has just fallen, or the positions being turned, and the war in the West will be at once transferred a long distance southward. It is exceedingly doubtful whether it is the purpose of our two Western commanders to assault directly either of these strongholds. The object to be attained by their fall can undoubtedly be easier compassed in other ways than by attempting to reduce works which have been strengthened until they are next to impregnable; and it is likely enough that the strong land and naval reconnoissances just made and now making up the Tennessee River, and the late movements of heavy bodies of troops southeasterly from the main column on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, may, sooner than is imagined, issue in results equally unexpected and glorious, though far greater, than those which Gen. Buell has lately so quietly accomplished in Eastern Kentucky. If the rebels have an impregnable position at Bowling Green, preventing our direct southward advance, Gen. Buell also has an impregnable position a few miles north, on Green River, preventing their northward advance; and if the rebel works at Columbus are impossible of reduction, our works at Cairo and Paducah are likewise beyond the power of rebel reduction; while our commanders have the advantage, that while they can hold the rebels in check by these fortifications, they can at the same time, owing to the great numerical superiority of our army, detach the greater part of their immense force for operations in other quarters, perhaps by way of the Cumberland or Tennessee Rivers, and in the direction of Cumberland Gap and East Tennessee. By these routes, we can reach and capture Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville, which are but feebly fortified and defended by a very small and inefficient force. If we held possession of any one of these cities, the rebels would be forced at once to evacuate all of Kentucky, and give our troops what they most desire, a chance to measure swords with them in the open field. We have very great faith in Buell's generalship and courage. It is less than ten weeks since he was assigned command in Kentucky, and the transformation he has wrought in the military situation in that State, is really amazing. He at once formed his plans, and proceeded to carry them out with consummate skill and unparalleled rapidity. Thus far no part of his programme has miscarried, and it only requires the crowning act of the advance into Tennessee, which he is evidently on the eve of making, to change entirely the military aspect of the rebellion. The five division commanders under him, too, Gens. McCook, Mitchell, Nelson, T. Crittenden and Thomas, are all scientific and daring Western soldiers, capable of carrying his orders into triumphant execution.

It cannot be doubted that the rebel leaders have been equally active as ours in preparing in every way for the grand struggle in the West. They seem to have appreciated, more keenly than we in the East, the fundamental importance of the position. They know that Southern Kentucky is the key to even more than Tennessee—that it is the key of Richmond. While *our* Western army has been enlarging, so has theirs; while our soldiers have been drilling, so also have theirs; while we have been strengthening our positions, so have they theirs; while we have sent Buell and Halleck to command, they have sent Sidney Johnston and Beauregard; while our soldiers are full of holy enthusiasm for Union and liberty, the rebels are wrought up to desperation by the fear of defeat and failure. At whatever point in Kentucky or Tennessee the impending struggle may take place, it will be a hard fought and a bloody fight; and if it eventuate in a National victory, the fate of this atrocious rebellion will be forever sealed. While all eyes are now steadily fixed on the great battle-field in the West, we can only devoutly pray that overruling Providence, in whose hands are the issues of battles, that the fight may result in a glorious triumph to the arms of our United Country.

The Treasury Note Bill.

This measure, reported to the House of Representatives last week by the Committee of Ways and Means, was taken up yesterday, on special order, and after debate made the special order again for this day. Mr. Spaulding, of New-York, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, made an ample as well as concise and pointed explanation of the object of the bill, the immediate and pressing necessity for its adoption, and of the constitutional authority and power of Congress to enact and give it direction.

The speech of Mr. Spaulding will be found at length on another page. It does great credit to his sense of the practical wants of the Treasury and to his appreciation of the financial crisis of the war. We are not of those who have questioned the right or circumscribed the means placed by the Constitution in the discretion of Congress, on this subject; but to such of our friends who may have doubted the power of creating and maintaining a National currency, whether for war purposes or the regulation of commerce, we commend the authorities quoted by Mr. Spaulding. The first of these is the opinion of the present Attorney-General. Mr. Bates, which of itself would be sufficient warrant for the measure under the extraordinary circumstances surrounding and pressing upon the exchequer. Other and older legal authorities, however, are added, so that on the Constitutional point of the question we presume there will be little or no remaining doubt or difficulty.

The immediate need of the measure will probably limit debate upon it in both Houses. This might not be so if any practical or promptly available scheme of finance in substitution were proposed; but of this there are no present signs. A proposition to amend the bill so as simply to create a Treasury currency without making it a legal tender, would be to denationalize it altogether, and render it inoperative from the very start. Such a circulation would not only prove a failure against Bank competition and Bank hostility, but a lamentable failure in every view of its influence upon the public credit. The measure thus stripped of its efficiency for relief to the Treasury, and of the vital principle which is to render the currency that it proposes to create popular and uniform with the people, would be worse than throwing two hundred millions of twenty-year stock, at a single dash, upon the open market, to be forced at the best price, payable in the suspended paper of the local Banks, and that paper disbursed to the army and navy, indiscriminately and irrespective of its credit or prospect of redemption.

Iron-Clad Men-of-War.

The arguments against armor-cased ships for war purposes have been virtually exhausted, and the fact still remains that France and England continue rivaling each other in the construction of such vessels with all the assiduity and resources at their disposal. In England, especially, the opposition to iron-sides has been peculiarly strenuous and uncompromising; yet the *Warrior* is completed, and pronounced an unequivocal triumph, and half a dozen consorts to her are being pressed forward with all possible dispatch. The British Government is not composed of idiots; and if they, with an intimate knowledge of what can be achieved by Armstrong guns, still go on spending millions sterling on the building of this class of naval fortresses, surely we cannot be far wrong if we risk a few million dollars in similar experiments.

No one supposes that iron-clad ships are absolutely impregnable. Granted, that 100-pound Armstrong bolts have penetrated targets at 200 yards; that, at double the distance, 200-pound bolts have shattered and dislodged the most ingeniously fastened plates; admitting that shelving sides are a mistake, and cupola-shields a delusion and a snare; allowing, even, that solid shot of great weight, at point-blank range, can perforate the armor, and so create an entrance for subsequent shell; thus much is proved beyond peradventure: shell cannot, of itself, perforate the armor; and it is from shell that wooden ships have most to fear. There is little doubt that the rebels have several vessels which they have covered with railroad and plate iron, and armed with rifled cannon of heavy calibre, and which they are keeping snugly hidden in port, with intent, when finished, to make a dash at one or other of the expeditions which shall sail from the North, in imperfectly protected transports, for operations on the Southern coast. What would be the fate of a fleet of merchant-steamers suddenly pounced upon by a squadron of these comparatively invulnerable craft? They would inevitably be riddled and sunk, in spite of their convoy of old-fashioned men-of-war; and even the men-of-war themselves would be lucky if they escaped receiving a disabling shell or two through their great tempting timber hulls.

Now that the Mason and Slidell affair is settled, there is less necessity for us to strain our resources in competition with France and England. What we immediately want for the suppression of the rebels at sea and coastward, are gunboats of light draft, cased in two and a half or three inch armor, and furnished with from two to ten long-range rifled cannon, fit for firing either solid shot, shell, or canister, as occasion may require. Perhaps it might be as well to call home the *Wabash* or *Roanoke*, and put enough metal on one of them to make her a match for the *Merrimac*—said to have been invested with some sort of coat of mail at Norfolk. In the event of a foreign war, John Bull and Napoleon will want all their iron-sides for Channel guard-ships, and—notwithstanding the British Government's late threat to add the *Warrior* to their Halifax squadron—they will send none of them across the Atlantic for years to come. In the meanwhile, we can take lessons by their experience, and be ready enough to meet them with their own weapons when the critical period arrives.

When we do commence in earnest the reorganization of our navy on the iron-plate system, we ought to be able to distance rivalry in the same way as we surpassed European nations in the models and armaments of our wooden walls half a century ago. We can if we try. The idea of armor-cased ships originated with an American inventor, though the French Emperor was the first to bring that invention to practical results. It was Napoleon who first put an iron-cased ship under the fire of modern artillery; yet it is a fact that the first experiments in this plan of maritime defence were made by Commodore Stevens. Not being sustained by his own Government, as he should have been, he communicated the effects of his experiments to scientific men in Paris and London. The thick-headed prejudiced Admiralty Board of England treated him as a clever but impractible visionary; but in France his suggestions fell upon more fruitful ground—as was shown during the Crimean War, at the bombardment of Kinburn, and more lately, by the big scare experienced by John Bull at the appearance in the Straits of Dover of *La Gloire*. As the idea was American, so should be its development to perfection. It is essential to the safety of our coasts and commerce that we should be able to hold our own upon the seas with any nation or league of nations that may take it into their heads to go to war with us; and to insure this, we must have as good, and better ships, than they. We have the mechanical and scientific skill to do as much, and we cannot set about the work too soon after we have got things in order for chastising the rebels.

There is plenty of room for improvement on the experiments made by Mr. Stevens and by the French and British Governments. The art of casing ships in armor is still in its infancy. Solid plates, merely bolted on vertically or slantways, may not be as good as iron tubes covered inside and out with a thin iron skin—whereby a honey-combed bulwark, presenting great resistive power, combined with lightness and buoyancy, is obtained. Iron alone may not be as strong as iron and wood together, or it may be stronger. It was discovered, in England, as far back as 1850, during a test of 32-pound shot fired against a target only five-eighths of an inch in thickness, that, out of seventeen shot, impelled from a distance of 420 yards, with charges varying from two and a-half to ten pounds of powder, sixteen shot were shivered to pieces in passing through the plate and converted (to quote the words of the late Sir Howard Douglas, the first artillerist of his day,) "into a cloud of langrange too numerous to be counted." Now, if one plate of five-eighths iron could thus shatter the shot into atoms, another plate of the same density, farther inward, would certainly stop the fragments and render them harmless. Circumstances caused this demonstration to be overlooked in England at the time, but it suggests an idea worth following up. A great deal may be said and done with regard to details previously to arriving at any definite conclusion; but it is absurd to doubt that iron will produce an entire revolution in the art of maritime defence. And not only with respect to ships; harbor forts and batteries must be iron-cased, too, or they will stand no chance in conflict with iron-cased ships. The Armstrong guns that made no impression on a six-inch iron plate, although the stroke was so violent "that one projectile actually recoiled back into the traverse where the Investigating Committee was watching the effect"—these same guns, firing similar bolts against solid granite, carried off and splintered such flakes of stone as would have rendered a fort so built untenable. Col. Totten, now Chief of Artillery in Gen. Halleck's Division, said, years ago, that sea-coast forts would have to be covered with iron plates, and his prophecy does not appear far from speedy fulfillment. As yet, no ordnance has been discovered that can make a breach in five and a-half inch iron plates, except the Armstrong gun, and that some English authorities declare a partial failure. If it is, so much the better for armor-clad ships and forts, which are then impregnable. It is assuring to know that the Government has fairly entered upon its duties, in connection with the navy, with a resolution and vigor that cannot stop short of entire and thorough reform and regeneration. Let us hope that no time or money will be needlessly wasted in testing mere theories of interested parties; but that the resources of the Government will be directed towards the perfecting of experiments already proved to be nearly satisfactory and comparatively economical.

The Sigel Committees.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Committees appointed at the German Sigel Demonstrations in this City and Williamsburgh to proceed to Washington and there lay the resolutions and a report of the other proceedings of the two meetings before the President, have returned to this City. We have already published their statement of the manner in which they were received by Mr. Lincoln, and the main result of their mission. A few other facts in connection therewith may not be uninteresting to a large number of our readers. The deputation called upon Messrs. Harris and King, Senators from this State, whose sentiments were found to differ, in some degree, from many of the views expressed by the Germans; but the interview was, in other respects, very cordial and pleasant. There seems to have been no direct call upon either the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, or the acting Commander-in-Chief, Gen. McClellan. The reasons for this omission will, with other matters, be made the subject of a special report by the two delegations.

Among other things, the delegates speak with warmth of their reception by Senators Wilson and E. B. Washburne, who expressed the liveliest interest in the Sigel matter, and yielded a ready assent to the opinions of the German-American community in reference thereto. Mr. Roenna has been offered the position of a Brigadier-General, and requested by the President to furnish him with the full particulars of the Sigel difficulty.

THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY

Interesting Accounts from the Rebels.

Their Loss Reported at Three Hundred Killed.

Exaggerations Regarding the National Forces Engaged.

Apprehensions of an Attack on Paris, Tenn.

GEN. CRITTENDEN NOT WOUNDED.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Monday, contains the following interesting accounts of affairs in Kentucky and Tennessee:

FROM KENTUCKY—LATE FROM FISHING CREEK—GEN. CRITTENDEN NOT WOUNDED.

We gather a few additional facts in relation to the Kentucky disaster from the Knoxville *Register*. Eight Confederate regiments engaged fourteen regiments of the enemy. False intelligence of the enemy's force was brought by one JOHNSON, known familiarly as "Hogback Johnson." When our forces reached the breastworks, Gen. CRITTENDEN concluded to fall back to the south side of the river. The little steamer, which had lately arrived, was taken by Capt. SPILLER. The infantry were safely transported across, under fire of the enemy's batteries posted on the heights above. We lost the greater portion of the cavalry horses, tents and munitions. Gen. CARROLL now has command of the division.

Two of ZOLLICOFFER's aids, Majors FOGG and SHIELDS, were badly wounded.

Whether the enemy had crossed the Cumberland River we are not advised. It was expected they would do so.

Gen. CARROLL is reported to be making a brilliant stand against them. Gen. CRITTENDEN and all his staff are safe. Gen. CARROLL and staff are safe.

Our loss is reported as 300 killed. The enemy's loss is supposed to be twice this number.

Gen. CRITTENDEN ordered an advance at 11 o'clock Saturday night, supposing the enemy to be only 1,500 strong.

Under cover of the night, our forces were transported speedily across the river, and when the messenger left, were ordered to fall back to Camp McGinnis, 25 miles, in the direction of Knoxville, Tenn. Several of our men came in yesterday, and report a large number of others on their way to Knoxville. Our troops fell back to their breastworks, under command of Gen. CRITTENDEN, who was not wounded, as has been reported.

The citizens of Knoxville have held meetings to furnish the distressed and routed soldiers with clothing, beds and blankets."

NASHVILLE, 24th, *via* MOBILE, 25th.

The most reliable information of the engagement at or near Somerset, is that only two regiments, Col. BATTLE's Tennesseeans and Col. S. LATHAM's Mississippi, were engaged in the fight near Mill Spring. The estimated number of killed, wounded and prisoners taken from us, varies from three to five hundred. Gen. CRITTENDEN, with nearly all his force, is now at Monticello. Stores and equipments are being sent to him.

The force of Federals moving up the Tennessee River is variously estimated, at Paris, at from 5,000 to 20,000, some declaring it to reach 25,000.

Paris was in a perfect ferment of excitement yesterday, many anticipating an immediate descent of the enemy, which they deemed themselves utterly powerless to resist. They were preparing to leave, with their negroes and other property, for various points southward. One gentleman alone endeavored to obtain transportation on a train for 70 negroes, fearing they would fall into the hands of the Federals.

Gen. BUELL, it is reported, has left Munfordsville, and gone, no one knows where.

Fort Henry is still safe, the enemy, for some reason, having withdrawn from its immediate vicinity. The shots of the gunboats were not replied to from the fort, which will be held *at all hazards*. There is no doubt that the design of the enemy in bombarding the fort on Friday afternoon was to discover the position and calibre of the guns. Whatever were their designs, they were frustrated. These demonstrations, together with those threatened at Bowling Green and Columbus, indicate hot work, and plenty of it, at no distant period."

The Memphis *Argus*, of the 20th, says:

"Three gentlemen who arrived at Paris before the departure of the train for this city, brought information that the Federals had advanced in force to Murray, Ky., only twenty-five miles north of Paris, and that they would continue their march to Paris, between which and Murray there is no Confederate force sufficient to resist them. No advance, however, had been made up to yesterday afternoon."

THE BATTLE AT SOMERSET.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION BY A MEMBER OF THE SECOND MINNESOTA.

The Detroit *Tribune* publishes the following private letter from a member of the Second Minnesota Regiment who was in the battle at Somerset:

CAMP HAMILTON, Ky., Jan. 21, 1862.

"Glorious news!" We have met the enemy and they are ours. We have achieved the greatest victory yet won in this war. Of course, ere this letter reaches you, you will have heard the gratifying news, but I shall endeavor to give you an account of it, as perhaps I can give you more particulars than you will find in the papers, being on the ground.

On Friday last, the 17th, we arrived within about six miles of ZOLLICOFFER's intrenchments, and made an encampment, threw out our pickets, and here we remained, without the occurrence of anything of especial note, until Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock.

About the hour I have named, Col. MANSON, of the Tenth Indiana, rode up and called out loudly for the Colonel to bring out his regiment immediately, as our Union pickets had been driven in, and the enemy was advancing in force. The long roll was beat, and our regiment was in line and off on double quick to the scene of action in less than five minutes.

The battle took place about one mile from the camp, and near the encampment of the Tenth Indiana, which regiment first met the enemy, and held them at bay until other regiments could come to their relief, as I assure you they stood their ground like true heroes. Our force consisted of the following regiments of infantry, viz.: First and Second Tennessee, Ninth and Fourteenth Ohio, Tenth Indiana, Fourth, Tenth and Twelfth Kentucky, and Second Minnesota—nine in all—Capt. KINNEY's Geneva (Ohio) Battery of six guns, WHITMORE's (Michigan) of two guns, STANDART's (Cleveland) of four guns—twelve in all—and a portion of WOLFORD's Kentucky Cavalry, armed with Sharp's breech-loading rifles. The enemy's forces consisted of eight regiments of infantry, (one Alabama, one Mississippi, the rest being Tennessee regiments,) one full regiment of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery.

The cause of the enemy leaving their intrenchments and coming down here to attack us, was a report that reached them that three regiments of Gen. SCHOEPF's command at Somerset had left him, and crossed over what is called Fishing Creek, and encamped at the Cross Roads, where our camp is located, they not knowing that there was any other force in this part of the country than that of SCHOEPF's; and as it had been raining considerable for several days, they thought it would be an easy matter for them to come down and take these three regiments, for it would have been impossible for the latter to retreat back on the Creek, on account of the swollen condition of the streams. But they made a fatal mistake, for instead of finding only the small force they had hoped to bag, they found nine that they had no idea of in the world, besides some pretty good cannons, although, during the whole engagement, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes, we never had but four regiments in action at one time.

Shortly after the Tenth Indiana was relieved by the appearance of the Fourth Kentucky, the two Tennessee regiments also came up. This force is composed of the most bloodthirsty men we have got, for the majority of them have been driven from their homes by the Secessionists. The four regiments named stood the brunt of the fight, the Second Minnesota and North Ohio being kept back as a reserve, and the Tenth and Twelfth Kentucky and Fourteenth Ohio did not arrive until just as the enemy started on the retreat, as they were encamped some seven miles back of us. When the battle had raged near two hours, the Tenth Indiana and Fourth Kentucky were withdrawn, and the Second Minnesota and Ninth Ohio were ordered in.

Our regiment formed in line and then Col. VAN CLEVE, as brave a man as ever lived, rushed to the front with drawn sword and revolver, and gave the command, "Forward, double-quick march!" when our men rushed to the front with an Indian war-whoop that struck terror to the heart of every secesher, going up to within fifteen feet of the enemy, when they halted, and poured a most terrific volley right into the faces of the rebels. This was considered the most terrible and effective volley delivered during the entire engagement. Our boys stood their ground like heroes, never flinching an inch, our gallant Colonel riding up and down the lines through a perfect hailstorm of bullets, cheering on the men continually, and our prisoners state that the "Minnesota Indian boys," as they called them, did more damage than any other regiment.

Not one of our regimental officers was wounded or hurt, but we had eleven brave fellows killed, and as many more wounded, one or two of whom perhaps will die. Our whole force lost only one commissioned officer, a First Lieutenant of the Tenth Indiana. As near as we can ascertain at present, we have not lost more than forty killed, and about double that number wounded, while the rebels have lost at least two hundred killed, and one hundred and fifty wounded and prisoners.

The fight only lasted about twenty minutes after our regiment went in, when the enemy retreated for their intrenchments, with our nine regiments and the artillery after them. The cannon shelled them every time the nature of the ground would admit, leaving the road strewn with dead and wounded seceshers. We advanced within a mile of their fortifications, where we halted and continued shelling them inside until dark, when all fighting ceased. During the night they retreated across the Cumberland River and put their stakes for Tennessee. The following morning we took possession of their fortifications and property, and I should judge from appearances that they were the worst scared set of human beings that ever breathed. They took with them nothing that could possibly be left behind, and not a single thing was destroyed, but left all in good condition for us. They have made themselves nice log-huts for winter quarters, which are quite comfortable. They left 20 pieces of artillery, between 500 and 600 horses and mules, with wagons, all their tents and camp equipage—all papers, including innumerable love letters, trunks, carpet-bags, clothing, arms, commissary stores, and, indeed, everything you can imagine that a large army would have, they have left us. It was the most complete rout and panic that has happened during this war—ten times worse than Bull Run was to us. They had fifteen regiments, besides their artillery and cavalry. We have taken any quantity of Captains and Lieutenants prisoners, four of their Surgeons, and, what is better than all, old ZOLLICOFFER will not trouble anybody any more. He was shot through the heart by Col. FRY, of the Fourth Kentucky; and inclosed you will find a small bit of his buckskin shirt, that I cut from his body. He was stripped quicker than any person ever was before, for all were anxious to get a piece of something as a memento of the illustrious rebel Brigadier. "Old Zolli" was not in command, as was at first supposed, but Major-Gen. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, (son of JOHN J.) He is missing also. We have a prisoner who calls himself a Lieutenant-Colonel, but some of our officers swear that he is "Crit.," and I should not wonder if it were so. I have now given you all the particulars as well as I can in a letter, with the exception of the battle-field after the fight, and from that you must excuse me. I have seen sights that would make your blood run cold. I could not describe the scenes I have witnessed. I was engaged for hours in carrying the dead and wounded from the field. * * * JIM.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Steamship Pensacola Gone to the Gulf.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Beauregard Transferred to Kentucky—A Rebel Steamer Captured and Burnt, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 27. via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The *Pensacola* left this afternoon for Key West Pensacola and Ship Island. She will report to the Commodore of the Fleet in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Baltimore boat brought down this morning the Second and Fourth Batteries from Wisconsin. They will remain at Fortress Monroe for the present.

Le Marquis DE LA MONTAIGNAC, of the French steam frigate *Pomone*, returned from his trip to Charleston yesterday, and proceeds North to-night on his way to Washington.

A flag of truce was sent out this afternoon to meet the rebel steamer *Selden*, and brought back the following released prisoners:

Adjutant C. L. PIERSON, Twentieth Massachusetts.
Lieut. PARKS, Fourth Michigan.
Dr. WM. B. FLETCHER, Sixth Indiana.
Lieut. WM. BOOTH, Second Wisconsin.
Lieut. C. M. HOOPER, First California.

We find the following in Southern papers:

"To-day's Richmond *Dispatch* has reliable authority for making the statement that Gen. BEAUREGARD takes command of the army at Columbus, Ky., and Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH succeeds him in the position he has so long and so acceptably occupied. At Columbus we understand that Gen. BEAUREGARD is subordinate to no one except Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON. This change goes into effect without delay."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 24.

The reports from Bowling Green confirm the washing away of the pontoons and newly constructed portion of the Green River Bridge.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 25.

A large meeting was held at the St. Charles Hotel last night, to express regret at the death of the distinguished soldier and statesman, Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

A disastrous fire occurred this morning, destroying two stores on Magazine-street, occupied by C. C. GAINES & Co. and H. H. HANSELL. Loss, $150,000. The insurance does not exceed $20,000.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The Charleston *Courier* of this morning says that information has been received from New-Orleans that the Confederate steamer *Calhoun*, on her way from Havana, with a large and valuable cargo, was chased by a Lincoln cruiser, and abandoned and burned.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has heard that, in Wayne County, when it was proposed to draft the militia they instantly, to a man, volunteered for the war. This unexpected response was so unusual, that contentions resulted upon the question of remaining at home, and those upon whom this lot fell were loud in their expressions of disappointment.

A dispatch from Augusta says that news from Savannah confirms the report of the capture of Cedar Keys. The Nationals burnt the town, wharves and five schooners in port; also 50 bales of cotton and 150 barrels of turpentine. The enemy have left the place.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FLAGS OF TRUCE—MORE FUGITIVE CONTRABANDS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1862.

A second flag of truce, with two officers, went up the river in charge of Capt. MILLWARD, last evening, but as it was late no connection was made, and it returned. We have had three or four days' rain and heavy wind from northeast, and the tide ran so high that the Baltimore boat (regular line,) has been delayed. None came down to-day. The steamer *Thomas Jefferson*, in the service of this Department, is to go up to-night, when she will be discharged from service.

On Sunday, Capt. MILLWARD took up the two officers in the *Champion*, and returned about 1 P. M. He was met by a rowboat, it being too early for a steamer. No news was received.

The high tides did some damage to the rebel works at Sewell's Point, as they were observed this morning with a large force at work on them. A new flagstaff with numerous tents, were also observed at Pig Point, looking as if reinforcements had been sent there.

The *Rancocas*, on her trip to Newport's News, brought down seventeen contrabands this morning, mostly men. They seceded from Pig Point, opposite, and escaped in a fishing boat.

Large Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The St. James Hall, in the rear of the St. James Hotel, owned by ALBERT and GEORGE BRISBANE, was set on fire this morning and totally destroyed. Loss $20,000; no insurance.

The St. James Hotel, by smoke and water, was damaged to the extent of from $2,000 to $3,000.

The United Kingdom off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

A screw steamship passed this point this morning, supposed the *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow for New-York.

The weather has been very rough here for the past two days.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GRAU's second season will commence here this evening—FLOTOW's popular opera of "Martha" being selected for the opening performance. Miss KELLOGG appears for the first time in the *rôle* of *Lady Henriette*, supported by Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI and others.

The Box-office indications yesterday were extremely encouraging, the sale of seats being unusually large. One of the interesting events of the evening will be the reappearance of Mr. MAX MARETZEK in the Conductor's chair. If any one deserves a welcome, it is surely this veteran warrior in the cause of art, to whom we owe almost all that is excellent, and nothing that is charlatanic.

WINTER GARDEN.—The lovers of fun and the admirers of scenic splendor should not overlook the fact that the "Toodles" and the "Naiad Queen" (the most gorgeous spectacle ever produced in New-York) will be withdrawn after to-night's performance. BOURCICAULT's famous play of the "Octoroon" has been asked for so frequently at the Box-office that the management has determined on reviving it. Mr. CLARKE, it will be remembered, made a great success in the Yankee part when he played his last engagement in the City. The "Octoroon" will be given to-morrow evening.

GERMAN MUSIC.—We have received the following communication. It explains itself:

MR. EDITOR: Your esteemed paper of yesterday contains an article in regard to the performance of the "Freyschutz," in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last week, assailing German art and artists, as it seems to me, in a very unjust manner. This article asserts: *First*—That German music is scant in the way of operas. *Second*—That German artists are only of second or third class anywhere. *Third*—That the German public are fickle and exacting.

1. With regard to the first point, we agree with the writer, that the German music is not so abundant in operatic production as others; but the reason is obvious enough. It is because German taste does not tolerate trash, but wants sterling classical music; such as will stand for all times and ages, to be the admiration and delight of all true, intelligent lovers of music—not a mere article of fashion, tickling only the senses of the thoughtless, idle *habitués*. The works of MOZART, GLUCK, WEBER, MEYERBEER, &c., are monuments of German music, for centuries to come.

2. As to the bold assertion of the inferiority of German artists, it is simply ridiculous, in face of the fact, that German art can claim the names of FORMES, STIGELLI, FABRI, &c., as her own; or in former years, the great SONTAG and SCHRODER DEORIENT. And last, not least, (3,) as to the German public. They have always manifested the heartiest zeal in supporting any worthy and deserving enterprise, and will ever be ready to acknowledge true talent and genius, whenever the occasion offers. A GERMAN.

REMARKS.—1. The writer agrees with us that German music is scant in the way of operas, and then explains why—"because German taste does not tolerate trash." This we presume is, in an oblique way, the usual modest assertion that nothing is good but what is German. Curiously, however, it happens that the trash which he deprecates is precisely of the kind that German taste does tolerate. Any one who puts himself to the trouble of examining a few German papers will discover that Italian and not German music is popular in the opera houses of Germany.

2. Granting that FORMES, STIGELLI and FABBRI were Germans, and good in their way, we see no reason for modifying our assertion. We are afraid that our correspondent does not even know the names of the best living German singers.

3. The German public has never sustained any enterprise in New-York that has been commended especially to its support, but on the contrary, displays a liberal appreciation of the trash of the Italians, and openly prefers it. Our correspondent will hardly deny that an opera company, including in its ranks two of the three artists whom he is generous enough to place above our estimate, namely Mme. FABBRI (in many respects, we take occasion to say, a great dramatic artiste) and Signor STIGELLI, was deserving of that support which he asserts the Germans are always ready to bestow upon "a worthy and deserving enterprise," and yet during the Spring of 1860, when these singers were exerting themselves in the most creditable way, they secured nothing better for the manager than a heavy pecuniary loss. And, if there is an instance on record where the result has been different we have failed to note it.

German art rests on a firm basis, and cannot be depreciated; but its greatest results are not in the way of opera-writing or opera-singing. The best works of nearly all the writers mentioned by our correspondent, were originally produced in Foreign countries not in Germany, so incurable has been, and is, the taste for Italian music in the Fatherland.

MOZART'S BIRTHDAY.—The 106th anniversary of the birth of the world-renowned composer, MOZART, was very handsomely celebrated on Monday night at the Harmonie Gardens, by the Mozart Maennerchor, of New-York, assisted by several of the other leading German musical associations of this City. The festival was, however, not by any means, entirely musical, although a carefully selected programme of vocal and instrumental entertainments formed a leading feature of the occasion. The German population of the City made it a *quasi* national affair, and at an early hour, every corner of the immense building on Essex-street was filled with a throng, of which well-dressed ladies composed a large proportion. The brilliant illumination, tasteful ornament, and characteristic gayety of the scene were highly agreeable to the participants.

The concert of the evening commenced between 8 and 9 o'clock, with the famous overture to Don Juan, by MOZART, executed with great success by the Rubel orchestra. Mr. MARTIN HUETTEL recited a prologue, and was followed by MOZART's "Tempest," given with the whole strength of the maennerchor. The charming "*Sei nur nicht aengstlich*," by KREUTZER, was then very effectively rendered by the Sociel Reform Liedertafel. The Frohsinn Clubb gave MOEHRING's beautiful song, "Wie hab ich sie geliebt," with their accustomed success, and the Rubel choir followed with favorite airs from ROSSINI's *Tancred*. Mr. M. HUETTEL recited "The Emperor's Command," a choice ballad, by A. WALCHNER, and this part of the exercises terminated with a fine production of MOZART's "Evening Hours," by the Lyra Maennerchor, and HABSER's "Wildwood Symbols," by the Mozart Club.

The noted gymnasts, Messrs. SEAGRIST, father and son, amused the assembled guests at different times during the evening with many feats of agility and strength, and the excellent attentions of Mr. SCHILLER, who, assisted by prompt and willing adjutants, dispensed the honors of the larder and the cellar, left little to be desired.

At a late hour, the company present resolved itself into a Ball Committee, and waltzes, quadrilles, and universal mirth chased away the remaining hours of night.

An Alleged Forger Caught by the Police—Exciting Scene.

Yesterday afternoon, Detective C. V. MCDOUGALL was passing down Broadway, and when opposite to the Chemical Bank, in the vicinity of Chambers-street, he saw a man pass very rapidly out of the door of that Bank, and run swiftly across Broadway, toward the Park. The excited appearance of the man raised the suspicions of the officer, and without waiting to make any inquiry as to the cause, started in pursuit. And then began a race of a very exciting, and to the crowds of spectators who thronged the streets, of a very amusing character. The two passed across a corner of the Park into Chambers-street, thence along that street to Chatham, up Chatham to the neighborhood of Duane-street, where the suspected party was caught by his pursuer. The officer took his prisoner to the Chemical Bank, where he learned that a few minutes before the accused had presented to the Paying Teller a check, purporting to have been drawn by WOODS & LOWREY, of No. 5 Mercer-street, for the sum of $785. Mr. PARSONS, the Teller, upon presentation of the check, suspected that it was not right, and began to question the man, who at once became confused and agitated, and upon being further pressed for an answer, made a sudden effort to seize the check from the hand of the teller. Not succeeding in this, he quickly turned and passed through the door into the street, in the manner mentioned above. The parties whose names were signed to the check were sent for, and upon an examination, pronounced it a forgery. The accused, being unable to give any satisfactory account as to how it came into his possession, was taken to Police Headquarters, where he is now confined. He says his name is AUGUST MATER, but beyond that nothing can be learned from him. The officers of the Chemical Bank are quite certain that this is the same person who, about one year since, obtained the sum of $500 from that Bank, upon a check purporting to have been drawn by the same parties. The signature and filling up of the check were so well executed as to deceive the Bank officers; this time, however, they have been more fortunate.

When this feat of Detective MCDOUGALL was reported to the Police Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, they immediately passed a resolution, to the effect "that honorable mention be made of Officer MCDOUGALL for his efficient services in making the arrest of AUGUST MATER."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE STREET CONTRACTOR PAID.—The Mayor yesterday signed the warrant for the pay of the Contractor for clearing streets, (Mr. HACKLEY,) amounting to $11,625, which was due on the 15th January, but his signature was accompanied by a letter to the Contractor, which gives fair warning that another warrant presented under similar circumstances will not receive the same favor. The Mayor does not concede the validity of the original contract, and questions whether, if legal, it has not been frequently invalidated by the Contractor, and renews the recommendation made in his annual Message to abrogate the contract. He assures Mr. HACKLEY further, that he only signs the present warrant, in consideration of the fact that due notice had not been given by the City Authorities of the non-fulfillment of that portion of the contract which requires him to keep the gutters at the crossings and at all the culverts free from snow and ice. The men were paid off yesterday afternoon, and gangs were promptly set at work clearing away the culverts, &c., many of which were frozen up.

THE LADIES' UNION BAZAAR.—The Directresses of the Ladies' Union Bazaar have the pleasure of informing the public that the Treasurer, Mr. CHARLES E. STRONG, has deposited in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Trustees, viz.: Messrs. FELIX INGOLDSBY, A. V. STOUT and ISAAC BELL, the following amount, which is the net proceeds of the Bazaar: $23,350 22. They also beg leave to say that Committees for cutting out and distributing work and clothing attend regularly, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at No. 10 Cooper Institute, Third-avenue, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at the same hours and place, to dispense provisions and fuel. All persons applying must be recommended by one of the Managers of the Association. A contract has also been obtained from Government for making shirts. This work will be given out at No. 20 Cooper Institute, second floor, on Saturdays only, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M. A splendid pair of bronze vases, from Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, and a number of beautiful pictures, by native artists, of the highest merit, are still to be disposed of. They can be seen at Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.'s, No. 490 Broadway.

THE SEVENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—Considerable excitement exists at the present time among the citizens of the Seventh Ward in regard to a movement which is in progress to send all the male pupils of German Schools Nos. 12 and 31 to one building, and all the female pupils to another. This plan is recommended by the majority of a Committee appointed a short time since to investigate the matter, and they urge it upon the ground of its being far more economical than the present system. There was a public meeting held on Monday evening at the School-house in Henry-street, at which much interest and feeling were exhibited upon the subject. After a pretty full discussion of the matter, the meeting adjourned for one week for the further consideration of the question. It is stated that if the plan of consolidation succeeds, a large number of teachers will be thrown out of situations. The recent election of school officers in this Ward has given the management of the schools into the hands of an entirely new set of men.

THE ANN-STREET GAMBLING HOUSE.—PATRICK HUGHES, who was arrested a short time since, upon the charge of keeping a gambling-house at No. 17 Ann-street, and THOMAS EARLE, the reputed dealer in the establishment, have had an examination before Justice CONNOLLY. By the consent of the Assistant District Attorney, the complaint for felony has been dismissed—the accused parties being now held only upon the charge of having committed a misdemeanor.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SOCIAL REUNION.—The Young Men's Christian Association held their regular monthly social reunion last evening in the Brooklyn Institute. The rooms were well filled, a majority of those present, as usual, being ladies. The exercises consisted of singing by the TREMAINE Family, Mrs. W. PARSONS, Miss H. C. MARIAN, Messrs. C. S. HUNTINGTON, A. H. WOOD and others. Between the different parts of the exercises were intervals devoted to social intercourse and short speeches, suitable to the occasion.

LAUNCH OF A PROPELLER.—A propeller, built for Mr. H. SMITH, of Coxsackie, was launched on Monday from the yard of Messrs. LAURENCE & FOULKS foot of North Fifth-street. She is 175 feet in length, 36 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. The vessel, with machinery, will cost $40,000. This same firm have two more propellers nearly ready to be launched—one for B. N. CRARY and the other for F. B. CRARY.

A CARGO CONFISCATED.—A few days ago the brig *Samuel Welsh*, Capt. COLE, was hauled into the dock at the foot of North Twelfth-street, Eastern District, and commenced unloading without first having obtained a permit as required by law. The cargo was seized by the Inspectors, and will be sold for the benefit of the Government.

EXPLOSION AT THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.—A couple of flues in a boiler used at the Almshouse in Flatbush, for heating the building, exploded on Monday, injuring the engineer and his assistant so that both subsequently died. The names of the parties killed are not known.

THE BOULEVARDS.—Judge SCRUGHAM yesterday refused to appoint Commissioners for the enlarging and beautifying of Bushwick-avenue and other streets in the City of Brooklyn, agreeably to the expressed wish of the authorities, it not being desirable at this time to incur unnecessary expenses.

MORE FERRY-BOATS.—Mr. SIMONSON, the Greenpoint ship-builder, is constructing two first-class ferry-boats for the Staten Island Ferry Company, and Messrs. WEBB & BELL, at the same place, are constructing two boats for the Union Ferry Company.

SKATING.—The ice was in capital condition Monday night and yesterday morning, and all the ponds in the city and vicinity were covered with skaters, who made the most of their time.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 63, 14, 30, 74, 99, 57, 58, 66, 109, 110. Circuit Court—Nos. 50½, 125, 154, 238, 47, 77, 95, 29, 42, 61, 64, 70, 72, 242, 133.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The papers report that Capt. GREGG, of the regular army, has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry formerly commanded by Col. CHANTRY. There are two Captains of this name both in the Sixth United States Cavalry. The senior of the two is Capt. DANIEL McM. GREGG, a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of West Point, who entered the service on the 1st July, 1855, as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Dragoons. He was promoted to a Captaincy in the Sixth Cavalry, on the organization of that regiment, on the 14th May, 1861. The other Captain is I. IRVIN GREGG, also a native of Pennsylvania, entered the service from citizen life on the 14th May, 1861, as Captain in the Sixth Cavalry.

Capt. JAMES ALDEN, whose appointment to the steam sloop-of-war *Richmond*, we have already reported, had joined that vessel at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Capt. ELLISON, formerly in command of the *Richmond*, has been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Savannah*, now off Hampton Roads. Capt. ALDEN is a native and citizen of Maine, and was appointed from that State, April 1, 1828, as Midshipman. He has therefore been in the service nearly thirty-four years, twenty-two of which were spent at sea, seven on duty ashore, and the remainder unemployed. The state-room of the *Richmond*, usually set apart for the Captain, is being fitted up with more than customary taste and care, and a report is current on board, that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT will be the occupant of this room.

The brig *Sea Foam* and the schooner *Orvetta* hauled into the stream to-day, to receive their powder, and it is expected that the schooners *Sophrona Arletta*, and *Jones*, belonging to the mortar-fleet, will be put into commission to-day.

A large detachment of blue-jackets left the *North Carolina* yesterday, for the sloop-of war *St. Louis*, (20) at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Immediately after muster yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the fire-alarm was given. All the engines were out at once, manned by the employes, who were drilled for about an hour at extinguishing imaginary fires. Some time ago it was customary to have a "fire-drill" on the first Saturday of every month, and the practice will probably be revived.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The *Europa* will be up at 10½ P. M. The mails go to New-York in to-morrow morning's train, reaching there at 6 P. M.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.,)
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL Boot for.................$2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for...........$3 00

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Walsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Asthma.

From Rev. D. Letts, Frankfort, Ill. "An old lady of our acquaintance has been greatly afflicted with Asthma for many years, and has tried a multiplicity of prescriptions, with little or no effect. My wife sent her a part of a box of the "Bronchial Troches." After a few days we heard that she found great relief from their use, and to-day she sent a messenger some five miles to procure more. We had only one box left, but could not refuse it." Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, are sold throughout the United States.

Influenza.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS should be used in this disease. One or two doses generally cure. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square. 25 cents per box. (Pamphlets and advice gratis.)

The Leading Stitches made by Sewing-machines are the "Grover & Baker stitch" and the "Lock" or "Shuttle stitch." Purchasers should test both at No. 495 Broadway before buying.

DIED.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, of scarlet fever, HENRY D., only son of Henry N. and Caroline R. Morgan, aged 2 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, William D. Disbrow, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 39 7th-st., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

DECKER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 27, Mrs. ABIGAIL DECKER, widow of Abel Decker, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, Alfred Decker, No. 16 Market-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 28, JOSEPH WILLIAM son of Joseph and Jane E. Taylor, aged 4 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 259 West 18th-st.

LAKE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, MARY STEBBS, wife of George G. Lake in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 92 2d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

GRAFF.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, after a short and severe illness, HENRIETTE, youngest daughter of John A. and Mary A. Graff, in the 13th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Harlem, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOWDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, MARGARET BOWDEN, in the 88th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Alexander, Samuel and John, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Samuel, in Graham-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, very suddenly, at No. 136 Atlantic-st., PHEBE T. WALSH, daughter of William and Sarah A. Smith, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COOKE.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 27, Mrs. HARRIET B. COOKE, one of the late Principals of the Bloomfield Female Seminary, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, N. J., without further notice.

PITT.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 26, ANNETTE T., wife of William Pitt, Esq., and daughter of D. Burtnett, Esq.

The funeral will be attended from St. John's Church, Stamford, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The cars leave from 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 12½ o'clock.

GIBBS.—In Lake County, Ohio, on Saturday, Jan. 18, of consumption, GEO. A. GIBBS, Esq., aged 30 years.

Practiced law in Ashtabula County, then in Wisconsin, back to Lake County in 1860; enlisted as one of the three months' men; served his time; taken sick and died as above. He was of note.

DWIGHT.—In Shaftsbury, Vt., on Saturday, Jan. 25, suddenly, Rev. H. G. O. DWIGHT, Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. at Constantinople, Turkey.

The funeral exercises will take place at the Church of Rev. Dr. William Adams, Madison-square, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock.

FITZGERALD.—In Philadelphia, on Friday, Jan. 24, GEORGE D. WOLLFE, son of Jesse and Martha J. Fitzgerald, and grandson of Geo. Henry Storms, of this City, aged 2 years and 3 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 45.—Jan. 28, 1862.
40, 22, 34, 30, 1, 56, 18, 20, 15, 35, 66, 31.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 46.—Jan. 28, 1862.
63, 64, 28, 62, 2, 33, 61, 27, 8, 41, 30, 23, 51.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,
Fifty Cents, One, Two and Three Dollars each,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

"NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR."
AT **379** BROADWAY, Corner of White-st.
An Importers' Stock of first quality "Men's Furnishing Goods," selling off at retail, at prices which make the owner weep!! Very best 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, $1 20 per dozen; an immense line of elegant NECK TIES, at 25 cents, and LESS; rich silk SCARFS, at 50 and 90 cents—USUAL price, $1 and $2; Gloves, all kinds, CHEAP. Ladies' and Gent's fine French Beaver Gloves, 50 cents—USUAL PRICE, $1; HOSIERY, Suspenders, Under Shirts and Drawers, Traveling and Dress Shirts, &c., &c. HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, at 75 cents!! Everything in sight, and marked in plain figures.
Call and see the prices—soon.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Fresh supplies of 303 and 404, received this day.
HENRY OWEN,
No. 91 John-st.

NATRONA OIL—NATRONA OIL.
NON-EXPLOSIVE—NON-EXPLOSIVE.
Manufactured by subscribers and warranted equal to any kerosene oil in every particular. For sale cheap.
PENN. SALT MANUF'G COMPANY,
No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

AT HALF RATES—FOR SOLDIERS.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, send articles to our soldiers at any of the points occupied by our army, and charge only half the usual rates. Their Expresses close daily at 12:30, 1:30 and 4:45 P. M.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—THE managers of the Home, located at No. 32 East 30th-st., and No. 29 East 29th-st., call attention to the fact that they have NO AGENTS employed in soliciting funds. Parties reported from time to time as being seen from Maine to Minnesota and from Canada to Washington, asking aid for the "Home in 29th-st.," have no connection whatever with this Institution. Donations thankfully received as above.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., to consider a report of the Special Committee on the proposed appointment of a Collector of Customs at this port.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
NOW READY,
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF THE
OFFICIAL
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE,
OF
THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
APPLETON'S
OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
February Number contains

I.—NEW TIME-TABLES to date.

II.—PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF J. P. JACKSON, late Vice-President and General Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, with Phrenological Delineation of Character, by Fowler and Wells.

III.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS:—Are Railways Appreciated? The Magnitude of our Undertakings; Special Railway Time-Table between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; Cotton Culture in Illinois; Meeting of Railway Managers at Chicago; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railway; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway; Receipts and Expenditures of the Boston Railways for the year 1861; Number of Passengers carried by the Boston Railways for the year 1861; The Canadian Railway Combination; New-York and Erie Railway; Chicago and Milwaukee Railway; Chicago and Northwestern Railway; La Crosse and Milwaukee Railway; North Missouri Railway; Ebensbury Railway, Pa.; Eastern Railway, Mass.

IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL:—"This World is not so bad a World;" McClellan and Beauregard in Mexico; An Original Zouave Letter; Picketing—an Affecting War Incident; the Shoddy Overcoat—A Tale of Horror and Bad Sewing; Model Soldiers; Artemas Ward in the Army; No Advantage, or the Irishman and the Bob-Tail Rooster; War Incident—Keeping up a Good Heart; Making Calls, or the Deuce is Gone; Not Deep Enough for Praying; The Boy with a Short Memory; A Slight Mistake; The Two Partners, or the Yankee Out-Yankeed; The Astonished Omnibus Agent; Keeping up Appearances; Gen. Lee and a Son of Erin; Damaging the Engine.

V.—THROUGH ROUTES, to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities, South, East, and West.

APPLETON'S OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE can be obtained at all the principal Book and Periodical Agencies, and upon all the principal Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, at
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

THE NEW NOVEL.
PILGRIMS OF FASHION.
By KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.

"Mr. Cornwallis has contended not unsuccessfully with the difficulty that besets every one who presses cotemporary events into the service of fiction, and his Bull Run battle-piece is well executed. The whole work is good, and cannot fail to please numerous readers."—*Boston Evening Traveller.*

"Although the book purports to be merely a family history, it is a continued series of healthy observations upon the recklessness and needless extravagance of society. The plot is well arranged and handsomely carried out, and the reader can wile away an hour in the perusal of the book with profit."—*Portland Advertiser.*

"*Pilgrims of Fashion* contains many well-directed blows at the worshipers at Fashion's shrine. The plot is excellent, and is well carried out to the end."—*New-York Express.* HARPER & BROTHERS.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.
LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled.
Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.
The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.
Riggers, house carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or during the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. LINN TIDBALL, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

VACANCIES FOR CAPTAINS, FIRST Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants, in a favorite regiment now in the field. For particulars, address STONE, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

FARMS
FOR
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
IN
The Most Fertile State
In the Union.
THE
Illinois Central R. R.
OFFER
Rich Rolling Prairie Land!
AT
Only $12
PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy
ON LONG CREDIT!
paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at
THE LOW PRICE
of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such
TRACTS OF LAND
this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and
GREAT VALUE OF
the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of
THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS
of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to
Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE removes paint and grease spots instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, ribbons, &c., &c., without injury to either color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—NATRONA SPIRITS—NATRONA SPIRITS.—A perfect substitute for spirits turpentine, and free from any objectionable smell. Manufactured only by PENN. SALT MANUF'G COMPANY,
No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—AT THIS SEASON of the year, when coughs and colds are so troublesome, every family should have a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' Pulmonic Life Syrup on hand; perfectly innocent, and a certain cure for Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the throat and lungs. Price 5.c. Sold by all druggists; office No. 56 Cortlandt-street.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—No. 339. (No other cause will be taken up this Term.) *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS.—EQUITY CALENDAR.—*Part II.*—Nos. 117, 124, 126, 69, 25, 39, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 96, 98, 102, 99, 119, 120, 121, 123, 101.

The Texas Land Frauds—One of the Cases on Trial.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Peckham.

Musina et al. vs. *Stillman et al.*—This case, which has often been stated in the TIMES, and by the column, has at last come to trial. The case was referred to yesterday, and is still before the Court. It is tried in equity.

The Profits of a Theatre Saloon—Action for Rent.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker.

Wm. Gibson vs. *Rice & Remington.*—In this case the plaintiff brought his action to recover of the defendants one month's rent of the saloon in the Wallack's Theatre building, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

The defendants averred, as a defence, that they rented the saloon for four years, at a rental of $3,000 per annum, with the understanding that it was to be the only saloon in the building, and that they accordingly fitted it up at a great expense. Further, that subsequently another saloon was opened in the building, in consequence of which they suffered a great loss, and their lease was comparatively valueless. A counter-claim for damages was set up by the defence, and the jury gave them $230.

John Townsend, Jr., for plaintiff; Samuel Brown for defendants.

Practice on Motion to Confirm Referee's Reports.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Moss vs. *Burnham, et al.*—This was a motion made by the defendant to confirm the report of the Referee as to surplus moneys arising from the foreclosure of a mortgage, the Referee having reported that the defendant Burnham was a proper party to receive them.

The motion was resisted on the part of one Jane A. Norton, upon the ground that the defendant was the surviving partner of the firm on whose behalf the mortgage is foreclosed, and that as such he was not a proper party to receive the surplus moneys.

The Court ruled that a separate motion must be made by counsel for Norton, to restrain the defendant from receiving the moneys. Such an objection could not be entertained on a motion to confirm a Referee's report.

S. S. Harris for motion; E. Gilbert opposed.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The General Term during the first week of February Term, will open at 11 o'clock A. M.

The business of Chambers will be attended to by the Judges who hold the General Term, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

Motions will be heard by one of the Judges from 10 to 11 o'clock, in the General Term room, and in the Special Term room.

The Calendar for the first three classes of preferred motions, will be called in the General Term room, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Calendar for the other classes of preferred motions will be called in the Special Term room, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All other business will be attended to in the Chambers, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Janeway et al. vs. *Green et al.*—Motion granted.

Butterworth vs. *Pelton et al.*—Motion for receiver granted—R. C. Beamish appointed Receiver on giving security.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Motion for receiver granted—R. C. Beamish appointed Receiver on filing bond.

Dimon (Receiver) vs. *Hayard et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Soley vs. *May.*—Motion granted. Costs to abide event.

Couch vs. *Bartholf Manufacturing Company.*—Motion granted, on payment of costs of Term and $10 costs of motion. Defendant to consent to reference of case, and on filing such consent, reference ordered to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq., otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

Godfrey vs. *Egins.*—Motion granted.

Archer vs. *Howard.*—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

American Telegraph Company vs. *Lovett.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In Matter of Habeas Corpus of William C. H. Sherman.—Writ discharged.

Ridgway vs. *McIntosh, et al.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of Term and $10 costs of motion.

Colgate, &c., vs. *Morris.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of Term and motion, and reference ordered to Charles E. Jenkins, Esq.

Wilson vs. *Wilson, et al.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Shanck et al. vs. *Voorhis.*—Ordered that Robert Livingston be appointed Receiver in this proceeding, and give an undertaking, with two sureties, in the sum of $2,500. Plaintiffs to have $25 each.

Morrison et al. vs. *Berry et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs for judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

Before Justice Monell.

Edgerton vs. *Bloumer et al.*—Motion for a permanent injunction, and for the appointment of a receiver must be denied, and the temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 cost to the defendant.

Gunter vs. *Cheever.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 26
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 28
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

I WRITE THIS TO LET MY FRIENDS know that my name is not Mary B. Kuepper, nor never was. I hope they will address me in future by my right name, which is MARY C. E. FOSTER.

ANY LADY WISHING TO ADOPT A female infant, one day old, can do so by applying at the Private Lying-in Hospital, No. 6 Greene-st., second door from Canal-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—A GENTLEMAN OF THIRTY-two, of moral habits, respectable, with an income from real estate, is desirous of corresponding with an accomplished and domestic lady, between the ages of 18 and 26, with a view to matrimony. All correspondence will be brief and confidential, previous to an interview. Address W. NEWTON, Box No. 32, Washington-square Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT, WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchasing, a house and land in the country, within one and a half hours of New-York; no objection to having it partially furnished. Address, stating location, &c., L. A., Box No. 1,444 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, infant and servant, part of a modern, high basement house, within the district bounded by East Broadway, Clinton, Monroe and Market sts. Address LANE, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND grounds in the country, within an hour and a half by railroad of the New-York City Hall. Must be pleasantly located. Not on Staten Island. Address, giving particulars, R. G. B., Box No. 2,794 Post-office.

STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED, A NICE COTtage residence on Staten Island, a short distance from either cars or boat; rent must be moderate. Address fully to O. B., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

In addition to our extensive stock of FAMILY GOODS,

We will on MONDAY, Jan. 27, Add One Thousand Pieces of Good SHIRTING LINENS, At 25, 30 and 35 cents per yard.

Also, Two Thousand Pieces of STRIPED CAMBRIC and NAINSOOK MUSLINS, From 12½ to 30 cents per yard.

Also, MARSEILLES and TOILET QUILTS, Of every size and quality, At Moderate Prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner Mercer.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS: Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, calls special attention to his family mourning goods, being without exception the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

N. B.—Full suits made up in the best style at short notice.

FURS AND DRESSES FOR SALE.—CONsisting of one beautiful Cardinal, full Cape and Muff to match; light and dark silk basques and flounce dresses; also, silk and cloth light waists. Are for sale at the Millinery store, No. 291 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY.—A superb country residence, located twenty miles from the City up the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat or railroad; view unsurpassed; house built with white marble in rubble work, Italian villa style; large and convenient; has twenty-two rooms; pure spring water; and gas throughout; furnace, &c.; stables and outbuildings, stone; one hundred feet of glass house for plants and grapes, in prolific bearing; bowling alley, one hundred feet long; about twenty acres of land of the best quality, mostly in lawn; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, 400 fruit trees, and 100 out-door grape vines in bearing. This property is the most desirable on the river, and in the best order; recently built in the most substantial manner. A rare chance for a gentleman desirous of a first class country place. For further particulars inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing 11 rooms, bath, water-closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown bearing fruit-trees, grapevine and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c.; will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED property in City of New-York, a valuable Coal mine in Wyoming Valley, Pa., through which will run a railroad, already commenced and worked within a few miles of the place; this property will bear investigation, as it possesses intrinsic value, and will soon be in a situation to yield a very large income at a small expense. Address W. G., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 158 FULTON, corner of Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, unsurpassed as a business location. Will yield 12 per cent. on price asked. Would exchange for dwelling well located in New-York. HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE.—A STORE IN SIXTH-AV. and house in Brooklyn, to exchange for a dwelling, between 4th and 6th avs. and 4th to 14th sts., or a cottage on Long Island, with water front, and from 20 to 40 acres. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, VERY low, a first-class two-story and attic frame house and lot, in complete order; lot, 22x101 feet. Terms easy. Address L. C. W., Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS, and steady power, at low rates, By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET—The soap and candle factory, of more than 50 years' standing, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st., with fixtures and good will for sale. A favorable lease will be given to a desirable tenant. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—AT NO. 50 WEST TENTH-ST., NEAR Waverly-place, a handsome three-story brick house, high stone stoop; chandeliers belonging to the house; in a genteel neighborhood, convenient to the cars and market. Inquire at No. 62 West 18th-st., or in the house.

TO RENT—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A FIRST-class house to a small and careful family. It is pleasantly located and convenient; has water and gas throughout. For further information, inquire at No. 118 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ON BROADWAY—TO LET—THREE LARGE floors, suitable for the cabinet or any light manufacturing business. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$800.—FARM FOR SALE OF 50 ACRES, half cleared and fenced, two log houses and barn, spring water at the door, grist and saw mills at hand; 5 miles from Durham, Grey Co., Canada West. Title indisputable. Terms easy. Address for one week, FARM, Box No. 169 *Times* office.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR MOHIGAN LAKE, five miles from Peekskill, 35 acres of fine land, good house, out-buildings and fruit trees, or will be let to a family for the Summer. Apply to T. JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

FARM WANTED—TWENTY TO FORTY ACRES, with old buildings, and well fruited, near Harlem or New-Haven Railroad, within twenty-five miles of this City. Address, with full description, location and price, E. M., Box No. 2,291 Post-office.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE. STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 118 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Whittemore & Hazell will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Union Stores, (one dock north of the Hamilton Ferry,) Brooklyn,

Cargo of schooner LOUISA AGNES. 600 barrels No. 1 Herrings. 19 barrels Mackerel.

Cargo of schooner AIGBURTH. 57 hhds., 52 tierces, 12 bbls. } Molasses.

Terms Cash. To be sold as they are, without reclamation for damage.

By order of E. H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } United States Prize Comr's.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL, Auctioneers, Store No. 158 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence No. 88 5th-av., near 14th-st., executor's sale of a large and valuable library of medical books, surgical instruments, &c., by order of the executors of the late Dr. Kissam, deceased. Among them will be found the following valuable books, viz.: "Velpeau's Midwifery," "Works on Diseases of the Eye and Ear," "Broussai's Medicine Physiologique," "Searapas Traite des Hernies," "Trait d'Anatomie Descriptive," 58 vols.; "Johnson's Medico-Chirurgical Review on Dislocations and Fractures of the Joints," "Sir Ashley Cooper," "Bell's Anatomy," "Spurzheim on the Anatomy of the Brain," "Lizar's Anatomical Plates," "The New-York Journal of Medicine," complete, for the years 1844 to 1850; "The British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review," complete, for 1852 to 1860; and other books, comprising about 500 volumes. Also, the entire collection of surgical instruments.

They will be ready for examination on the day of sale, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Catalogues can be obtained at the house, or at the office of the Auctioneer, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., rifles, pistols, clothing, dresses, &c., seized for debt, to be sold for account of whom it may concern, an elegant Colt's repeating rifle, very elaborately finished, with case and implements complete; also a Colt's revolver, with case and implements, and two extra stocks, making a rifle gun, extra leather cases to each; also a fine trout rod and reel; all are nearly new, and made to order. Also four trunks, containing ladies' and gentlemen's valuable wearing apparel. Laces, dresses, Paris shoes, artificial flowers, &c., all nearly new and very costly, and a number of valuable books, atlas, heraldic work, to be sold without reserve for debt. The rifle and pistol can be seen the day before the sale. Sold by order. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

J. CORNELL, Deputy Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 88 5th-av., near 14th-st., by order of the executors of the late Dr. Kissam, all the furniture contained in said residence, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in satin; mantel and pier-glasses, curtains and clocks, mantel ornaments, velvet carpets, black walnut and mahogany library and dining-room furniture; library bookcases, do. tables, chairs, plated ware, china and chrystal cut glass ware, mahogany bedroom furniture, Brussels carpets, lace window-curtains, oil-cloths, &c., all in fine order. Mattresses and bedding of the finest quality, nearly all new. Also, kitchen furniture, all of which will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at No. 6 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., Carriages and Harness, being the property of a gentleman leaving the City, viz.: one close carriage, (cost $1,400,) one open carriage, (cost $1,200,) and one Central Park shifting-top, four-seated wagon, all of which were built to order by Wood Bros., without regard to cost, and are in fine condition.

Also, one six-seated sleigh, with shifting top, built by Brewster.

Also, single and double harness, bells, saddles, whips, English blankets, sleigh-robes, stable-blankets, linen carriage-covers, etc. The entire establishment will be sold without reserve.

TO LET—The above stable. Apply to the Auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF EIGHT FIRST-class houses, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN P. CROSBY, Esq., Referee.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the eight first-class four-story brown-stone high stoop houses and lots, east side of Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., comprising the entire front, each house 21.18¾x55 feet and extension; contain all the modern improvements. Lots 100 feet deep. Terms easy. Sale positive. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, below Liberty-st., a large stock of first-class custom-made furniture, consisting of parlor suites, chamber and reception suites, parlor secretaries, etageres, music cabinets, canterburies, centre and fancy work tables, armoire-a-glace, double-door wardrobes, library and secretary book-cases, sideboards, extension-tables, lounges, chairs, &c. Sale positive, by order of assignee.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.—SEA ISLAND COTTON AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at Wheeler's Atlantic-Dock Stores, No. 54 Atlantic-Dock, by order and under the direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York,

146 bales superior quality Sea Island Cotton, in perfect merchantable order.

Samples are now ready at our office, No. 109 Wall-st., for examination.

J. H. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt st., comprising a large and full assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising gent's grain and calf boots, also ladies gaiters and copper nailed work of all kinds. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished front room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, OF REFINEMENT, occupying a first-class house, have to rent a third-story front room and bedroom, adjoining, also, a second-story back room, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, to parties of the highest respectability only; terms very reasonable. Address ALPHA, Box No. 126 *Times* Office. Location, East 14th-st.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED—FOR A PRESbyterian clergyman, his wife and one child. One large room needed, with ample closets, fire and gas. Terms must be moderate. Proprietors of boarding-houses need not apply. Address A. Z., Box No. 109 *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN SUITE —The entire second floor of the private house No. 80 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, suitable for a family, with private table, if desired. The house is first-class, and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, (two years old,) in a respectable family, well down town, where there are few or no boarders. Address, stating terms, PRICE, Box No. 2,919 Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPALIAN FAMILY IN this City, or vicinity, board, with use of piano and conscientious care, for a young lady of nervous temperament, whose mind is almost wholly given to music and the church. Address, Mrs. J. SEYMOUR, Station D.

TO LET—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let one or two handsomely furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 37 7th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to engage a pleasant unfurnished room, with board, for himself and wife, in a private family, up town. Address, stating terms, HENRY, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms to let in suites or single, with or without board.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY UP town, where there are but few boarders, a single room, with partial board. Address A. Z., Broadway Post-office.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, in a private family, with partial board or not, No. 8 Wooster-st., near Canal.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor of No. 52 East 16th-st., suitable for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED second-story front-room, with very large pantry, is to let at No. 62 Remsen-st.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, etc., at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY, WILLIAMS & ORVIS' CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our SALESROOM, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

WANTED—A 10 OR 12 HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER.—Any person having one little used, and will sell low for cash, may find a purchaser by addressing the subscribers. Engine must be of modern make; no other wanted. HAINES BROTHERS, corner 2d-av. and 21st-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework; she must bring good references from her last place. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A S BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT. —Wanted, a thoroughly competent and experienced book-keeper and accountant; must write and speak the English and Spanish languages fluently. Applicants will address with references and a sketch of all positions held by them for the last four or five years, over their own name; None others will be noticed. To a person fully qualified a salary of $1,500 a year will be paid. Address, ABILITY, Office *Journal of Commerce*.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN OF INtelligence and good character, as clerk in a staple cash house, in good standing. Salary $500 per year. Situation permanent. Must be able to loan his employer $1,000 on satisfactory security. Address with references, which must be undoubted, B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK THOROUGHLY acquainted with all kinds of cooking and preserves, in a private boarding house; will not be required to wash or iron; the best references required. Call at No. 167 Clinton, corner Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD, PLAIN COOK. Wages $14 per month. Inquire at Naval Hospital, Flushing-av., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A neat and tidy girl to do general housework. None but Protestants need apply. No. 90 West 26th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress. Apply after 11 o'clock, at No. 11 East 16th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT seamstress, who is willing to assist with the chamberwork and has the best of references. Apply at 65 5th-av.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN CONFECTIONER, who is a good pan worker, sober and industrious, can get a good situation and steady employment in an Eastern city, a short distance from New-York, by applying immediately to HANMER & HORTON, No. 44 Division-st.

TO THE PORK-CUTTING TRADE.—Wanted, three or four first-class boners, and one first-class cleaver-man. Apply at the foot of Baltic-st., Brooklyn, of BUDLONG & STOKES.

YANKEE NOTION AND HOSIERY SALESMAN wanted in a wholesale dry-goods store—one well acquainted with the business. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—HEALTHY, STRONG, HONEST, active, residing with parents and near place of business, by CASWELL MARKOLE, under 5th-av. Hotel.

BOY WANTED—14 OR 15 YEARS OLD. APPLY at No. 7 Beekman-st., office No. 16, between 9 and 10 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A MACHINE-SHOP, wages liberal; two porters. Apply at No 7 Chatham-square.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES. In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—THE TRADE ARE invited to examine WILSON'S patent cut rosewood and mahogany veneers, which are cut by a machine recently invented. They are pronounced very superior by all who have used them. S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck, corner 3d-st.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS undoubtedly the best in the world. Constantly exhibited in competition with others, they have never failed to take the first prize. New-York Agency, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 356 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7⅓ octave piano is much admired.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

AT $2 50 FOR 20 WRITING LESSONS. Double Entry Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, &c., $10; Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months, 75 lessons each, $10; at PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col. PAINE, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State." —*Newport Mercury.*

MONEY WANTED FOR LESSONS IN Latin, Greek, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Composition, Book-keeping, &c. An experienced Teacher will take Pupils of any age, male or female; give instruction in school, or at your or my residence. Terms, very low. For arrangement and testimonials, address EDUCATOR, New-York Post-office, Station D.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—PRINCIPALS, ASsistants and Correspondents—For schools and seminaries in all the States. Address, with stamp, RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Every teacher, school trustee, parent and pupil is directly interested.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND COLlege, and an experienced teacher, would spend a few hours each day, or week, as private tutor or public instructor, if a suitable situation should offer; references given. Address F. R. L., Union Theological Seminary.

A LADY, ENGAGED IN TEACHING, would like to give lessons of two hours, daily, in some family, as a compensation for a pleasant home. Address M. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y. Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Practicing Class for ladies and gentlemen Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

FORT WARREN, BOSTON HARBOR, Jan. 14, 1862.

LOST OR MISLAID—CHECK NO. 438, ON THE Merchants' Bank, New-York, for $50, made payable to the order of Wm. R. Miller, and indorsed by him to me. As payment has been stopped, the finder will please forward to my address, at this post, and oblige, JNO. L. BUELL.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JAN. 28, IN GOING FROM the corner of Essex and Broome sts. to East Broadway and Pike-st., a gold hunting-case watch, with chain and two lockets attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the owner, at No. 221 Broome-st., near Essex.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference. Call at 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in fine washing; has no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel. Has good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, who is a competent chambermaid and fine washer, would like to engage in some good family to work in that capacity; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 49 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a neat, tidy young girl, 16 years old, to do up-stairs work and take care of children; will make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do washing and plain sewing; can give the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; call at No. 224 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., front room, third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chamberwork and sewing; no objection to the country; City references given. Call at No. 339 9th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children; would do housework in a small family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 146 Prospect-st., top floor, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active and tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging. Call at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a respectable young woman, with best of City reference. Call at No. 115 East 28th-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A PROfessed woman cook, as head cook in a hotel or other large establishment; understands French and English cooking, side dishes and meats of all kinds; is a professed baker and confectioner; has lived 16 years as head cook in first-class hotels; no objection to the country; can be seen for one week at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best of reference furnished.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry, and game, bread, and biscuit; Can get up dinners in French or Spanish style; no objection to go in the country, or in a hotel or boarding-house. Good City reference. Call at No. 160 East-31st., near 2d-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can cook meats, game, poultry, soup, and all kinds of dessert, and is an excellent baker; best of City reference can be given; has lived seven years in her last place. Call at No. 195 East 26th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats, pastry and game, and is an excellent baker; the best of reference given from highly respectable families now in the City. Call for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Will assist in washing.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPECtable woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking and French and Spanish cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for one week at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cake; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 210 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; perfectly understands her business; soups, game, poultry, or desserts; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches—soups, jellies, pastry and meat, and is an excellent baker; best of reference given from some of the best families now in the City. Please call at No. 79 West 28th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A REspectable private family as cook; understands soups and meats, game and jellies, cream and pastry; good bread and cake baker; best City reference given. Call at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 103 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook; is neat and tidy in her person; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and has lived six years in one place. Can be seen, for two days, at the hair-dresser's store, No. 272 3d-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Call at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A REspectable private family as cook, by a respectable young woman, who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 210 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, and to assist as laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, game, soups, pastry, biscuits and bread. Call for two days at No. 238 6th-av., north of 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good bread and pastry baker, and understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; has lived with the best families in the country and city, and perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches. Call for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of references. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place; wages $12 per month. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Inquire at Mrs. Whyte's, No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent, respectable person, as cook in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; boning and larding; soups and jellies, &c. Call for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; also, as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and to assist with washing and ironing; situations wanted by two smart, steady young women; both are perfectly competent, and have the best of City reference from their last situation; will go together or separate in City or country. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., next the fancy store, first floor, up stairs.

AS ENGLISH COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, by a very respectable English woman; is of Protestant principles, and a thorough cook of all kinds of meats, game, soups, &c., as also every kind of pastry and preserves. Refers to first-class families in Brooklyn. No objection to assist in the washing. Apply, for two days, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable Protestant English woman as professed cook. She is fully experienced in all its branches, and has the best of City references; no objection to a short distance in the country; she will be found willing and obliging. Call for 2 days at No. 34 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry; wages $8 per month; is fully competent. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a steady respectable Scotch girl, in City or country, in either of the above capacities; is a good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted for a most respectable and efficient servant; is a good thorough cook and first-rate laundress, perfectly trustworthy, and in every respect a most desirable, neat, economical servant, and very highly recommended from her last place. Inquire of Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, 3d door from Fulton-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a trustworthy, competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and most excellent bread and biscuit maker; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, or take care of children; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 161 Chrystie-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a Scotch Protestant girl, a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 186 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent laundress, the washing of a family or of a few gentlemen or ladies; gentlemen's clothes done to order for fifty cents per dozen; French fluting and clear starching done to order; the best of City reference given as to character and capability. Call or address Mrs. KEMAN, No. 160 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.; in a first-class house, with a good yard and water; every convenience.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED child's nurse wants a situation; is a fine sewer; would go a short distance in the country or travel with a family, or do light chamberwork; the best of City reference as to capability. Call for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed a situation by a quiet, honest girl as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at the house of her late employer, till engaged, No. 108 West 42d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman of capability and honesty, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 56 West 36th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—A SITUAtion wanted by a young girl, as nurse and seamstress; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a highly respectable Welsh woman; is an excellent sewer, can cut and fit well; if permanently suited, would have no objection to make herself otherwise useful, when required; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, or address corner of 35th-st. and 3d-av., in the grocery store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes to go out by the day to sew for a week or two; can make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as seamstress; understands family sewing and linen embroidery; is willing to be useful; would go to the country. Call in the fancy-store, No. 508 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PERson wishes to go out as seamstress by the week or day; is a good dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing; the best of City references given, if required. Call at No. 146 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A GOOD SHIRTmaker and cutter and fitter of children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing, would like a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork or assist in the housework of a small family; would like a steady situation. Call at No. 35 King-st., between Macdougal and Varick sts., rear house.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. —A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid; can do all kinds of family sewing and shirtmaking; is a first-rate fine sewer; can finish after dressmaker; has the best of City reference; wages $7 per month, or $5 per week. Call or send a note, for two days, at No. 77 West 29th-st., second floor.

AS STEWARDESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as stewardess. Address by letter, stating where an interview can be had, No. 42 6th-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economise by employing good faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842; where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

WASHING WANTED.—A COMPETENT laundress wants the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies; would take the washing of a private family by the month; is an excellent washer and shirt ironer; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., second floor, back room.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; he is sober, honest and reliable, and entirely capable of his business; has the best City reference from his last place. Call at No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, saddlery.

AS DENTIST.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN a situation in the office of a respectable and thorough dentist; if required, a suitable remuneration would be given for the instruction. Address Box No. 1,039 Post-office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable German man as farmer; is active, industrious, and willing to work for small wages, and will make himself generally useful; has good home reference. Call or address A, No. 97 4th-av.

AS FARMER—WANTED A SITUATION, BY AN experienced hand, as a farmer. Best of references given. Address J. C. ROSE, New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—AN EXPERIENCED AND thoroughly competent man, well versed in the culture both of flowers and vegetables, and of hothouse grapes, wishes a situation; understands also the care of cows, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; he refers to his last employer, with whom he lived seven years, and whom he left only on account of his removal. Address T. M., Box No. 2,022 General Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, who is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; has a thorough knowledge of his business, including grapery and greenhouse; is leaving his present place owing to his employer's reverses, and by whom he can be highly recommended. Address E. C. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or at J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., for this week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, active man, single, of long experience; understands the management of hot-houses and greenhouses, kitchen gardens and flower gardens; has good reference from the gentlemen he lived with. Apply at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for C. N., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man without any incumbrance; thoroughly understands glass culture, hot and cold graperies, greenhouse flowers, fruit and vegetables; good City references can be given. Address M. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or to McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man without incumbrance, who is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place, and has a thorough knowledge of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is a first-class grape-grower; the best references given. Address, G. L. C., Gardener, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman as head gardener and farmer: wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as groom or coachman, or as groom to an officer going to the war. Has good reference; has been in Virginia the last nine months. Address or call to G. B., No. 13 East 19th-st., near Broadway and 5th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man, in a private family, or respectable boarding house; best of City reference; has no objection to wages. Can be seen for two days, at No. 179 West 22d-st., first floor, in the rear.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser, a good penman and accountant, and possessing a thorough knowledge of business, is desirous of a situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, salesman, or in any other capacity. Would accept a moderate salary until times improve, employment being the consideration. Can give good City reference. Address G. T., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS COAL OIL AND PETROLEUM REFINER is open to an engagement, either to build or work a factory, or teach the art of refining. Apply by letter directed R. F., care of Mr. Fancher, Room No. 8 Gilsey Building, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

AN ENGINEER WANTS A STEADY PLACE—is strictly temperate and can furnish satisfactory references; is a mechanic and can keep an engine in order. Address for six days J. K., Box 162 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A COAL OIL FACTORY, IN PERfect working order, with building, stills, tanks, boiler, engine, sheds, fencing, &c.; easy of access by lighter, or carts from Jersey City; where $2,000 can be made per month easily. The above will be sold low for cash, as the party owning cannot devote the time required to the business; $3,000 will conduct the business after the purchase of factory. Address G. W., Box No. 159 *Times* Office, two days.

$40,000.—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN will entertain propositions for the employment of his services and this amount of capital in either an Importing, Banking, or Commission Business. None but principals need reply, and all communications will be held as strictly confidential. Address P. P., Box No. 163 *Times* office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS family grocery establishment. Address (with particulars) F. G., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

COAL, &C.

$4 90, BEST RED ASH COAL.

$4 40, BEST WHITE ASH COAL.

English Cannell, $11 a chaldron. Parties ordering Red Ash Coal may depend on getting it. E. C. CLARKE, No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD, LOCUST Mountain and Broad Mountain—warranted to be genuine articles; also first qualities of English house Cannel and Liverpool Orrel; all furnished at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT. NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:
Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861 ... $157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive ... 522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums ... $680,185 67
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above ... $589,093 46
Less Return Premiums ... 73,699 34
Net Earned Premiums ... $515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c. ... $336,696 37
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses ... 76,842 36 $413,538 73
Net Profits ... $101,855 41
The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:
Cash in Bank ... $88,376 90
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks ... 493,461 20
Loans on Stocks drawing interest ... 93,668 63
$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable ... 220,514 72
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums ... 21,502 50
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at ... 25,649 48
Total Assets ... $943,173 43
The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.
Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.
By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. B. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MELLEN,	THOMAS EAKIN,
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. [illegible] ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	E. H. VANDERVOOT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861 ... $3,840 286 54
Premiums on Polices not marked off 1st January, 1861 ... 1,474,290,29
Total amount of Marine Premiums ... $5,314,576,83
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861 ... $4,155,165,78
Losses paid during the same period ... [illegible]1,650,29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses ... [illegible]
The Company has the following Assets, viz:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks ... $2,923,403,81
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise ... 800,340,00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages ... 283,760,00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at ... 123,783,02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable ... 1,618,859,02
Cash in Bank ... 245,543,94
Total Amount Assets ... $5,995,[illegible],79
Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.
After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.
A Dividend of Thirty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the [illegible] of April next.
The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to ... $11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 ... 1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years ... $12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash ... 8,889,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 ... $4,050,740
By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Coit,	S. T. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward E. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of said Bonds, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. RUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.
EUGENE THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 86 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.
Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Navy Claims, promptly Collected or Negotiated. ROBERT SEWELL, 72 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE FEBRUARY 1, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE. BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 28th instant.
Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 5.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent.(6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 1st day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day. By order.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, No. 6 State st., until 12 o'clock M. this day, for a schooner, to carry about 2,200 barrels bulk, to load for Hilton Head, Port Royal or Beaufort. Also, for two vessels of from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels burden, to load for Locust Point. Dispatch for all will be given. Persons offering vessels will please state the price which will be demanded per barrel bulk of flour or other dry articles. Beef, pork, or other wet barrels will be allowed one-fifth in addition to flour, other barrels in proportion, and measurement goods five feet to the barrel of flour. Heavy goods, 2,000 pounds to be considered equal to 12 flour barrels. D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

CALVARY CHURCH PEW FOR SALE.—A large pew in the middle aisle. Apply to Box No. 922 Post-office, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely.
Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The *Columbia* will stop off Port Royal to land the Mails.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY ... Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY ... March 3
TUESDAY ... Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY ... March 29
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-ship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE DOUBLE-ENGINE UNITED States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Geo. W. Couch, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o'clock precisely. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGH-LANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'day, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Cash Capital ... $200,000
With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BEECH, Secretary.

METALS.

BRASS CASTINGS.—J. & T. DONALDSON ARE now fully prepared to execute all orders for brass castings and brass finishing of every description, (including military work,) on the most moderate terms. They still continue their manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety, together with gas fitting in all its branches, at No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.: railroad irons, old and new: cut nails.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.
The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon: try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces
Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square.
Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRING no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores No. 856 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMIES OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Mr. Grau, encouraged by the success which attended his recent brief season in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, begs to announce that he has completed his arrangements for giving
A NEW SERIES OF OPERATIC PERFORMANCES, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
Mr. Grau has the pleasure to announce that he has succeeded in effecting a combination with
MR. MAX MARETZEK,
by which arrangement he will also take the entire charge of the musical department of the enterprise.
THE SEASON, IN NEW-YORK,
will be inaugurated
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 29,
with Flotow's chef d'œuvre, MARTHA.
MISS KELLOGG, in the part of Lady Henrietta.
Madame Strakosch ... Nancy | Brignoli ... Lyonel
Susini ... Plunkett | Barili ... Sir Tristan
IN BROOKLYN, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Jan. 30.
IL TROVATORE.
Musical Director and Conductor ... MAX MARETZEK.
FRIDAY—Second Opera Night in New-York.
IL TROVATORE.
GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.
Due notice will be given of his début.

WALLACK'S.
NIGHTLY CHANGE
OF
STANDARD COMEDIES.
WEDNESDAY,
Will again be acted Bourcicault's five act Comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Charles Courtly ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Meddle ... Mr. Blake
Sir Harcourt Courtly ... Mr. Charles Fisher
Dazzle ... Mr. Reynolds
Max Harkaway ... Mr. Norton
Dolly Spanker ... Mr. Floyd
Cool ... Mr. Young
Martin ... Mr. Parkes
James ... Mr. Convers
Isaacs ... Mr. Parsloe
Lady Gay Spanker ... Mrs. Hoey
Grace Harkaway ... Miss Mary Gannon
Pert ... Mrs. John Sefton
THURSDAY,
THE HONEY MOON.
FRIDAY,
A CURE FOR THE HEART-ACHE.
SATURDAY,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
LOVE FOR LOVE.
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
And a
BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

WINTER GARDEN.
In consequence of the
IMMENSE HOUSES
attracted the last two nights, the
GREAT BENEFIT BILL
then presented will be repeated.
MR. J. S. CLARKE
will appear in
TWO
of his
GREAT COMIC CHARACTERS.
As SCHNAPPS, in the
NAIAD QUEEN,
and as, by special desire,
TOODLES.
The NAIAD QUEEN, admitted to be the most beautiful scenic piece ever exhibited on the stage, will be presented with scenery of unequaled splendor, grand mechanical effects, and brilliant dances by Rosa Wood, and a beautiful corps de ballet, being
THE LAST NIGHT
Of its presentation. It will be preceded by
TOODLES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
GRAND DRAMATIC COMBINATION.
Last night but two of
MR. HACKETT,
Who will make his first appearance in three years as
FALSTAFF PRETENDING LOVE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, JAN. 29, 1862,
Will be acted Shakespeare's Comedy, in Five Acts, of the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR;
OR, FALSTAFF OUTWITTED BY WOMEN.
Sir John Falstaff ... Mr. Hackett
Mr. Ford ... Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Justice Shallow ... Mr. Mark Smith
Dr. Caius ... (His first appearance) ... Mr. Lewis Baker
Mrs. Ford ... Mrs. Julia B. Barrow
Mrs. Page ... Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Admission (to all parts of the house) ... 50c.
Secured Parquet Stalls ... 75c.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE HAS kindly volunteered to read for the benefit of the CHARITABLE FUND OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
The Committee beg to announce that they have engaged IRVING HALL for TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, when this distinguished lady will read Shakespeare's Play of HENRY THE FIFTH.
Tickets, $1 each—can be had of the following Committee, and at the door on the evening
Henry Eyre, President, No. 74 Broad-st.
Edward Walker, Vice-President, No. 114 Fulton-st.
Philip Pritchard, Vice-President, No. 33 Broadway.
Robert Bage, No. 12 Wall-st.
H. J. Cortis, No. 40 Fulton-st.
T. M. Braine, No. 43 South-st.
Robert Waller, No. 53 Cedar-st.
T. F. Frank, No. 875 Broadway.
J. T. Walker, No. 32 Broad st.
James Napier, No. 77 Broad-st.
S. S. J. Frith, No. 52 Exchange-place.
Thomas Dixon, Everett House.
J. C. Beales, M. D., No. 10 West 19th-st.
Wm. Young, *Albion* Office, No. 16 Beekman-st.
T. M. Middleton, No. 40 Exchange-place.
Mr. Vickers, No. 99 John-st.
C. W. Frederickson, No. 125 Pearl-st.
E. T. Christianson, No. 4 Chambers-st.
E. W. Canning, No. 247 Pearl-st.
Charles Clifton, New-York.
C. B. Elliman, No. 217 Pearl-st.
Arthur Kendall, No. 5 Barclay-st.
C. H. Webb, office of the Society, No. 40 Exchange-place.

THE PAINE CELEBRATION.—THIS WILL take place at Jones' Rooms, No. 656 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., by a ball and a variety of short, pertinent speeches, and other intellectual and social amusements. Tickets at G. Vale's, corner of Pearl and Frankfort sts., and at the door. A large discount to the known friends. Open at 7 P. M.; ball at 9. G. VALE.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Association is hereby called, to meet on the 8th day of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Rooms of the Association, No. 436 Broadway, when important business will be brought before them. A large and punctual attendance is requested.
CHARLES S. BERNARD, Sec'y A. D. F. A.

ANNIVERSARY AND CONCERT.—THE regular Anniversary and Concert of the Jane-st. M. E. Sabbath School will be held at the Church on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 29 and 30. Tickets 25 cents. Programme different each evening. Doors open at 6; exercises commence at 7.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of WARE & TAYLOR, which was formed for the purpose of manufacturing army goods, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
P. WARE, Jr., is authorized to settle the business, and to use the name of the firm in liquidation for settlement.
P. WARE, Jr.
W. C. TAYLOR,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 27, 1862, at noon.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name of BEESTON & TOWNLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM R. BEESTON is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm and use the firm-name for that purpose, and will carry on business at the place formerly occupied by said firm. Dated 23d January, 1862. WILLIAM R. BEESTON.
ENOS B. TOWNLEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of KIRTLAND & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Banking, Exchange Brokerage and Collection Business, at No. 9 Wall-st.
GEO. KIRTLAND,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862. C. KIRTLAND.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SMITH, RILEY & HUGHES, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 20th day of May, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES retiring from the firm.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AGED INDIGENT FEMALES, will be held at the Institution corner of Washington and DeKalb avs., on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. The friends of this charity and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.
A. R. ST. JOHN, Cor. Secretary.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting for the election of officers and Managers for the ensuing year, will be held on THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Washington Life Insurance Company.
JAS. C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand st., New-York, (formerly No. 366,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

WANTED—AUDUBON'S BIRDS.—ANY PERSON having a copy of "Audubon's Birds of North America," 4 vols., folio, and 5 vols., 8vo. text, may hear of a cash customer by addressing A. R. E., Box No. 1,407 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1862.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB PERFORMANCES
In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
At each of which is produced the new and elegant
HOLIDAY FAIRY PIECE
ONDINA, THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
Or
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
which has been received with such unmistakable enthusiasm by overflowing houses.
THE FAIRY GUARD OF AMAZONS
Change their fascinating drill, daily.
To be seen at all hours
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, or GREAT BEHEMOTH of the Scriptures—Job, ch. 40.
The great and curious
WHALE WHICH STILL LIVES,
And eats his half bushel of live eels per day.
The 12 BEAUTIFUL TINY SEA-HORSES, sailing in the Grand Aquaria, which contains beautiful and rare living Fish from all quarters of the globe, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.
COMMODORE NUTT.—The $30,000 Nutt is fast ripening, and will be ready to crack on MONDAY, Feb. 3.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The world-famous Comedy,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
is received nightly with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
and
UNCEASING APPLAUSE,
Creating
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY THE KING BANJOIST OF THE WORLD.
Mr. GEO. C. DOBSON, (late of Sandford's Opera House, Harrisburgh, Penn.,) will guarantee to make a pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo in twelve lessons, or no charge, for the sum of $5. As a Player, Performer or Teacher of the Banjo Mr. Dobson defies competition; one call will satisfy the best judge. All lovers of the Banjo that have any idea of learning should call and hear Mr. Geo. C. Dobson play a selection from the different operas, &c. GEO. C. DOBSON.
No. 68 Christopher-st., near 4th-st., New-York.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE CROWDED!
They give their SECOND CONCERT at the above Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.
Admission 25 cents; children 10 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents. TIFFANY & CO.

LECTURES.

"THE NATION'S GOLDEN HOUR."
Such is the title of a Lecture to be delivered by the
REV. MONCURE D. CONWAY,
A native of "Ole Virginny," author of "The Rejected Stone," &c.,
At the Church of the Puritans,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock.
Admittance free. A collection will be taken to defray expenses.
Mr. CONWAY, having been reared in a slaveholding community, is peculiarly qualified to describe the relations of Slavery to the Rebellion, and to point out the duties of the Government at the present crisis, in respect to that odious institution, the curse of the whole country. He has spoken to delighted audiences in all the principal cities and towns in Ohio, and gentlemen of New-York, who have heard his lecture in private, have felt it to be a duty to their fellow-citizens and to their imperiled country to provide for its public delivery here.

THE NORMAN AND THE SAXON—A lecture by H. G. WESTON, D. D., in the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10. A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the communication of His Honor the Mayor, covering the communication from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, relative to conveying small-pox patients, and those afflicted with other contagious diseases, in public vehicles. TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Committee on Public Health.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW JOHN E. PARSONS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au1—law6mW Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 38th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec.18-law6mW EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 32 Broadway, New-York.
Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1822,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

vessels over, capable of carrying the whole of Gen. Foster's Brigade. They will soon move toward Roanoke Island or Newborne, according as circumstances may decide.

THE SPAULDING TAKEN FOR THE FLAG-SHIP.

Gen. Burnside, with his staff, on Sunday took possession of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding* as his flag-ship. She is the most serviceable vessel in the squadron, of light draft, fleet, and every way suited for his purposes. Mr. E. Forbenstall, Jr., the Purser of the *Spaulding*, came up to Fortress Monroe to obtain steamer's supplies which had been sent from Boston for her use. The officers and crew are all well. The *Eastern State* will return immediately to Hatteras.

ARRIVALS.

On Sunday there arrived the schooners *Juniapta, Paton, Priscilla, S. B. Wheeler, Sarah N. Smith* and *J. W. Lindsay*; the three-masted schooner *Maria Pike* was going in; the ship *John Truck*, with the D'Epeineuil Zouaves, was off the bar bound in; the ship *Ann E. Thompson, Arrican, Kitty Simpson*, and *H. D. Brookman*, and a Government bark, were at anchor inside.

Among the passengers from Hatteras are Mr. Sheldon, of New-York, who goes to Washington as bearer of dispatches from Gen. Burnside to the President and War Department; Quartermaster Loring, and Dr. A. Rawlings.

Sunday was the first whole pleasent day which had been experienced at Hatteras, and affairs were progressing favorably. *Several water schooners* had arrived; the steam gunboat *Commodore Perry* came in; the tug *Tempest*, with Lieut. Flagler, the ordnance officer of the fleet, and a more encouraging state of affairs prevailed. E. S.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Report of Gen. Burnside to the War Department.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

A special messenger, with dispatches from Gen. Burnside, reached Washington this morning. They are dated: "Headquarters, Department of North Carolina, Hatteras Inlet, Jan. 26, 1862."

The messenger left Hatteras on Sunday. Gen Burnside states:

"We left our anchorage at Annapolis on Thursday the 9th, and after a protracted passage, owing to dense fog, arrived at Fortress Monroe Friday night, at 12 o'clock.

Leaving Fortress Monroe on Saturday, at 10 in the morning, we proceeded at once to sea; but owing to fogs on Sunday night, our progress was very slow. On Monday, the 13th, the weather cleared, with a heavy wind and rough sea, which caused our vessels to labor very heavily, and some were obliged to cut loose from the vessels they were towing. Most of them, however, passed over the bar and anchored inside the harbor about 12 o'clock, noon, on the 15th, just in time to escape the severe gale of Monday night and Tuesday.

The propeller *City of New-York* ran on the bar at the entrance to the harbor, and owing to the severe weather and want of small boats we could render her no assistance. She was laden with stores, and was lost.

The General also says he had been led to believe that he would find experienced pilots at Hatteras, but had great difficulty in accomplishing his wish, for want of proper accommodations. He adds that he would commence that day to build a wharf for landing supplies. The men were cheerful and patient, and he would proceed with confidence.

An accident occurred in an effort to relieve the steamer *New-York*, by which a boat was swamped, and the lives of Col. Allen, of the Ninth New-Jersey, his surgeon, and a mate of the boat were also lost.

After the arrival of the expedition at Hatteras, the enemy made their appearance in one or two vessels on a reconnoitering expedition. Our boats gave chase and drove them back. The transports and vessels grounded will be got off by the aid of the tug-boats. Only one, the *New-York*, was lost, and no lives, the three above referred to excepted.

EXCITEMENT OF THE REBELS AT NEWBERN.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday, has the following;

"Newbern, N. C., is in a ferment of excitement, in an expectation of an attack in that quarter. The town is under martial law, and every preparation is being made for early intelligence of the enemy's movements, and for his repulse when he does come."

THE LOST VESSELS OF THE EXPEDITION.

THE GUNBOAT ZOUAVE.

The gunboat *Zouave*, reported lost at Hatteras Inlet on the 17th instant, was one of the nine gunboats belonging to the Burnside Expedition. The following are her dimensions, her armament, and a full list of her officers.

Dimensions—Length on deck, 106 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft of water at load line, 7 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 170 tons.

Armament—Four guns: one 30-pounder Parrott gun; two 12-pound Wiard rifle guns; one 12-pounder boat howitzer.

Officers—Captain, William Hunt; First Officer, George Gilfillan; Second Officer, Wm. Henry Hunt; Chief Engineer, John H. Miller; First Assistant Engineer, Frederick Miller; Second Assistant Engineer Monroe Bawns.

THE FLOATING BATTERY GRAPESHOT.

The *Grapeshot*, reported lost at sea, was one of the five floating batteries of the expedition. She was armed with two rifled guns, and was under the command of Capt. McKane. All hands were saved.

THE STEAMER CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The *City of New-York*, belonging to the Burnside Expedition, which ran on the bar at the entrance to the harbor, at Hatteras, and was lost, was an American propeller of 574 tons, rates A 2, built at Hoboken, N. J., in 1852. She was formerly owned by W. P. Williams, but when lost was the property of the United States Government. She was commanded by Capt. Nye, formerly of the New-Bedford line. She was laden principally with ordnance stores, which were lost.

Beside these, the transport ship *Pocahontas*, with ninety horses aboard, was lost and the horses drowned; and one or two schooners, names unknown, loaded with provisions and coal, were also totally wrecked.

The number of lives lost—only three—is marvelously small.

COL. J. W. ALLEN.

Col. Joseph W. Allen, of the Burnside Expedition, who lost his life while gallantly attempting to procure water for the distressed troops, was a native of Burlington, New-Jersey, and was Colonel of the New-Jersey Ninth Regiment. He had reached the forty-fifth year of his age at the time of his death. By profession he had been a civil engineer; but, at the call of his country, took up arms, and led to the field one of the best regiments which has been furnished by the State of New-Jersey. He had previously been for several years Colonel of one of the New-Jersey militia regiments. His present regiment arrived at Annapolis January 4, and embarked on the Burnside Expedition the following morning on the brig *Dragoon* and ship *Ann E. Thompson*. But he never reached the field of battle and of glory for which he thirsted. The troops wanted water; and with his surgeon, Dr. S. F. Weller, the second mate of one of the vessels on which his regiment was embarked, and a boat's crew, he went in a life-boat to try and obtain it. The boat swamped, and the Colonel, the surgeon and the mate sank to a watery grave to rise no more.

THE NEWS IN TRENTON.

Trenton, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The news of the loss of Col. Allen and other officers and men of the New-Jersey Ninth Regiment, created a profound sensation in the Legislature. The melancholy event was announced in both Houses, and out of respect to the memory of the dead, both Houses adjourned.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting View of Affairs in Mexico.

Promptness of the People in Answering the Call of the Government.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Passage of a Bill in the Senate Authorizing the President to take Possession of Railroads and Telegraphs.

The Treasury Note Bill Under Discussion in the House.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The House Committee on Commerce, at their meeting to-day, authorized Gen. Ward to report on the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. The report will suggest a number of important changes, making it more equal and favorable to the United States.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling introduced a bill in the House to-day to establish a uniform Bankrupt law in the United States, which was, on his motion, referred to the Committee on the Bankrupt Law, of which he is Chairman. Mr. Conkling is accused by many with the intention of killing off any Bankrupt bill at the present session, but so far as I understand his sentiments this charge is unjust. But it is time he was presenting a bill for the consideration of Congress and the country.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

The removal of Gen. Ripley from the head of the Ordnance Bureau, and the appointment of Capt. Dyer, late of the Springfield Armory, in his place, gives great satisfaction here. Other changes of a most important character are about to be made.

GEN. FREMONT.

All interest in Gen. Fremont has apparently died out in Washington, so far as the public is concerned. His name is scarcely ever heard, and I have met but two men who have seen him since he has been in Washington. Nevertheless, his peculiar position requires some official action to be taken in his case, and it is understood that the Cabinet have been considering the matter. It is alleged that the charges against him have taken distinct form and shape, from recent examinations and reports of Government officials in Missouri. Fremont, understanding this fact, will make no present publication, but await the trial of his case by a military tribunal.

THE ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONERS.

One of the New-York Allotment Commissioners, Mr. Roosevelt, from his excessive work and exposure in the late bad weather in the camps, has become disabled by a cold and fever, and left for New-York to-night.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSIONER.

There has not yet been published a correct account of the recent appointment of a Mexican Commissioner to the United States. The following is authentic: Gen. Don Domingo de Goicouria, of New York, has received a commission from the Mexican Government with plenary powers to negotiate any treaty with the United States on behalf of Mexico. Gen Goicouria arrived in Washington yesterday, and to-day presented his credentials to Secretary Seward. They consisted of a formal commission from Debollado' and an autograph letter from President Juarez himself. Señor Romero, the popular Mexican *Chargé* here, will continue in charge of the Legation, and cooperate with Gen. Goicouria. Gen. Goicouria is one of the most capable and trusted friends that the Liberal Government of Mexico has ever had, and he brings assurances of the ardent sympathy of Mexico with the United States in the midst of the dangers now afflicting the two countries.

Private advices develop an interesting state of facts in Mexico. The General Government has the support now of all parties, as in these loyal States, and has levied a tax of two per cent. on all capitalists rated over five hundred dollars, which is cheerfully paid, and will yield a heavy amount. Uraga has an army of twelve thousand men, well equipped, near Vera Cruz, and forty pieces of cannon. Zacateca's troops, five thousand strong, and thirty pieces of cannon, were within fifty miles of Vera Cruz. Jalisco has five thousand men and thirty pieces of cannon *en route*. Each State has furnished two thousand more men than the quota called for. Cobos and Buitrion, reactionary chiefs, had been completely routed by Carrejaral. Majia, the Indian reactionary chief, had given in his adhesion to Juarez and taken a command. Cajigas, the Spanish reactionary chief, who so brutally murdered Ocampo, raised the Spanish flag in his camp, which so enraged his own soldiers that they seized and turned him over to the military authorities at Acambay, where he was immediately shot.

Gen. Goicoura returned to New-York to-night.

Private letters also continue to develop a state of affairs in Mexico more and more interesting.

Up to the date of last advices, there were 500 of the Spanish soldiers in the hospital. This is one-twelfth of their entire force that has arrived thus far. Numbers have died from the *vomito*. This is twenty-five days after landing, and in what is considered the healthy season of the year. Desertions take place almost daily. This is not strange, since the soldiers were impressed and the service is not at all to their taste. There are 4 000 more troops awaiting Gen Prim's order at Havana, but the departure of this force, it is said, would leave Cuba almost defenceless.

Gen. Serano has disapproved of the expedition from the start, and now that it has been placed under the *independent* command of Gen. Prim, he is more than ever disgusted—so much so, that he has tendered his resignation as Captain-General of Cuba, and whether this is accepted or not, he intends to leave for Spain early in February. Gen. Gasset, on his part, hoped to be Gen. Serano's representative in Mexico, but the presence of Gen. Prim disappointed the hopes of Gen. Gasset. The Bank of Havana has furnished $3,500,000 toward the expedition, and so scarce is money becoming in Cuba, that the Bank has informed the Spanish Government that it cannot survive another draft on its coffers. So much for Spain. Of herself, she can do no more, either in men or money.

The allies now occupy Vera Cruz. A French officer, it is stated, hoisted the three flags, placing the French in the centre, the English on the right and the Spanish on the left. This has caused dissatisfaction to the English and Spanish.

Diplomacy has as yet done nothing. Sir Charles Wyke, the representative of England, and Mons. Saligny, the representative of France, are both in Vera Cruz, at swords'-points—Saligny in one corner, with his back up like a pussy Angola cat, spitefully eyes Sir Charles in the opposite corner, who, like a dyspeptic Scotch terrier, returns the compliment by growling and showing his teeth. A harmonious state of affairs truly. Here we have prejudices of religion and races, pecuniary and commercial interests, military etiquette and honor, all antagonistically jumbled up together in this unholy, unnatural alliance against Mexico. It would appear as though the invading powers would inevitably meet with disaster and if they should get to fighting among themselves in the streets of Vera Cruz, before they attempt to penetrate the interior, it would not be very astonishing.

SECRETARY CHASE TO COLLECTOR BARNEY.

The following is a copy of the letter from Secretary Chase to Collector Barney. It has been procured on application at the Department, in order to correct an erroneous statement recently published:

Treasury Department, Jan. 17, 1862.

Sir: I have under consideration an appeal from your alleged decision that certain teas imported from Canton per bark *Penquin*, by Messrs. A. A. Low & Bros., are dutiable under the acts of Dec. 24, 1861, the appellants claiming that said teas are entitled to entry free of duty under the provision of the sixth section of the act of Aug. 5, 1861. The twenty-third section of the act of March 2, 1861, exempts from duty tea when imported direct from the country of production in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled to the same privileges as American vessels.

The fifth section of the act of Aug. 5, 1861, provides that all goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard, and bound to the United States, at the date of the passage of this act, shall be subject to pay such duties as are provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act.

Thus tea on shipboard, and bound to the United States, on the 5th of August last, was entitled to entry on importation free of duty under the act of Aug. 5, 1861. The act of Dec. 24, 1861, provides that from and after the date of the passage of the act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter-mentioned, there shall be collected and paid the following duties, and rates of duty, that is to say, first, on all teas 20 cents per pound; and the question is now presented whether tea on shipboard on the 5th of August last, and bound to the United States from the country of production in a vessel of the United States, is entitled to the privilege accorded by the fifth section of the act of Aug. 5, 1861, and entitled to entry free of duty.

If the terms in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed had been omitted from the act of Dec. 24, all teas imported without exception would have been liable to the duties imposed by it. The insertion of those terms seems to indicate the intention on the part of Congress to leave free the tea and coffee made free by the fifth section of the Act of Aug. 5, 1861, and thus avoid a discrimination between shipments already received and admitted from near, and shipments from remote localities also on shipboard on the 5th of August last, but not yet arrived. I am of the opinion, therefore, the merchandise in question will be entitled to free entry, if it shall be shown to your satisfaction that the teas in this case were actually on shipboard and bound to the United States from the country of growth or production on or before the passage of the Act of Aug. 5, 1861.

I am, very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector, &c., New-York.

PAID OFF.

The Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, Col. Nugent have just been paid off. Through the exertions of Father Willett, the Chaplain, almost every man sent home part of his pay to his family, in letter envelops, by Adam's Express. About $18,000 were thus sent by this regiment.

THE CLOTHING FOR THE NATIONAL PRISONERS.

Certain prisoners, just released from Richmond and arrived here to-day, say that of all the clothing forwarded to them by Gen. Wool, from Fortress Monroe, some months since, by way of Norfolk, care of Gen. Huger, not one garment ever reached Richmond. It is supposed they were appropriated by the Confederates.

APPOINTMENTS ACCEPTED.

Bishop Ames and Hamilton Fish have signified their acceptance of their appointments by the Secretary of War as Commissioners to visit and relieve the prisoners of the United States in the hands of the rebels.

MUST PROCURE PASSES.

An order has been issued from the office of the Provost Marshal here, requiring that hereafter all persons passing by stage or private conveyance over the roads between the District and Port Tobacco, or Leonardstown, Md., and the vicinity of those villages, to procure passes, either from the office of the Provost Marshal here if going hither, or from the headquarters of Gen. Hooker's division, if coming this way, the said roads being now in military possession.

A STEAM-GUN.

A large steam-gun arrived here to-day, for which the inventor claims great execution in repelling attacks upon fortifications.

PRISONERS ARRIVED.

Lieut. Booth, of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, made prisoner at Bull Run, and Lieut. Hooper, of the First California Regiment, captured at Ball's Bluff, arrived here to-day from Richmond.

FEW SOLDIERS IN THE STREETS.

Fewer soldiers are now seen in Washington than at any previous time since the commencement of the rebellion, owing to the execution of a recently promulgated military order.

GEN. STURGIS HERE ON ORDERS.

Gen. Sturgis, of Missouri, reported himself here yesterday, in obedience to orders. It was he who conducted the masterly retreat of our army from Springfield, after the fall of Lyon, thus saving a million or more dollars' worth of army stores to the Government. He is a Major in the regular army, and graduated in 1845. Last year he commanded a most successful expedition against the Kioway Indians, who have since remained very quiet.

COURT-MARTIAL ADJOURNED.

By order of Gen. McClellan, the General Court-martial was adjourned yesterday morning to next Wednesday.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the petition of a large number of New-York merchants in favor of restoring the warehousing system.

Several petitions were presented in favor of employing homœopathic surgeons in the army.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Dem.,) presented a petition of citizens of Illinois, asking Congress not to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and asking for the expulsion of members who sympathize with such an act.

The petition also prays that the title of General, conferred by law, may be taken away from John C. Fremont, and that his frauds in the Western Department be exposed.

Mr. Saulsbury said that he had some hesitancy in presenting the petition, but he understood that it was within the rules in regard to petitions.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the Senate what, if any, further legislation is necessary, to enable the Executive Department to take charge of the cotton and other lands of South Carolina now in possession of the Government, and to place the same under cultivation; also, if any further legislation is necessary to provide for the "blacks" in those localities, and to furnish them with proper employment. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army. Referred.

Section 1 provides that Brevet commissions shall not carry with them increased pay or emoluments.

Section 2 provides that forage shall not be commuted by what is drawn in kind, and that no allowance for servants or horses shall hereafter be made, either in kind or commutation, unless such servants and horses shall regularly have been mustered and inspected.

Section 3 provides that a Major-General shall be entitled to draw forage for four horses; Brigadier-Generals for three; Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants of Cavalry and Artillery for two, and Chaplains for one.

Section 4 provides that officers of the army employing soldiers as servants shall deduct from their own monthly pay the full amount paid to said soldier monthly by the Government, for every month such soldier is so employed; any officer failing to make such deduction, on conviction before a general Court-martial, to be cashiered.

Section 5 provides that the first section of the act of Aug. 6, 1861, increasing the pay of privates in the army shall not hereafter be construed to increase the pay of the commissioned officers of the army, and that the 8th section of the act of 22d July, 1861, shall be so construed as to give to the Quartermaster Sergeants the same compensation as to regiment Commissary Sergeants.

Section 6 repeals so much of the act of 22d July, 1861, as authorizes each regiment of volunteers to have twenty-four musicians for a band, and provides for mustering such bands out of the service within thirty days after the passage of this act.

Section 7 provides that each brigade in the volunteer service shall have sixteen musicians as a band, to receive the pay and allowance of the service of the Engineer Corps, the principal musicians to receive $21 per month.

Section 8 provides that the rate of mileage allowed to officers of the army, when traveling on public duty where transportation in kind is not furnished by the Government, shall not exceed six cents per mile, except between stations located on the east and west of the Rocky Mountains, where ten cents per mile shall be allowed.

Section 9 provides that during the continuance of the present rebellion there shall be deducted from the compensation of all persons employed in the military and naval service of the United States ten per cent. of the amount of their compensation.

Section 10 authorizes the President to appoint chaplains in permanent hospitals where he may deem it necessary, the same to be compensated as now allowed to post chaplains in the regular service.

Section 11 provides that no person shall be appointed chaplain, who is not a regular ordained minister of some religious denomination, and who is not recommended by some authorized ecclesiastical body, or by not less than five accredited ministers of said denomination.

Section 12 provides for eight medical inspectors, each to have the pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, and whose duty it shall be to inspect the sanitary condition of transports, quarters, camps, field and general hospitals, and report all the circumstances relating to the sanitary condition and wants of the troops, and of the hospitals, etc. These inspectors to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the passage of the act.

Section 13 provides that any officer put under arrest shall, by the officer under whose order the arrest was made, be served with a copy of the charges on which the arrest was made within eight days thereafter, and that he shall be brought to trial within ten days thereafter, if the necessities of the service permit; if not, then he shall be brought to trial within twenty days after the expiration of the said ten days.

Section 14 provides for retiring army officers whose names shall have been borne on the army register forty-one years, or shall be of the age of sixty-two years.

Section 15 authorizes the President to assign any officer thus retired to any duty, and such officer so assigned to receive the full pay of his grade while so employed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States. Referred. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three persons learned in the law, to revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate all such statutes of the Congress of the United States in force at the present session, as are general and permanent in their nature. In performing this duty, the Commissioners shall bring together all acts and parts of acts which from similarity of subject ought to be so brought together, and shall arrange the same under titles, articles and sections, or other suitable divisions and subdivisions.

And to every title, or other proper division, they shall prefix head notes, briefly and clearly expressive of the matter contained in each section or smallest subdivision. Annex side notes so drawn as to be a guide to the contents of the text, refer to the original acts from which each section is compiled, and to the decisions of the Federal tribunals explanatory or expounding the same, and close the whole with an index for easy reference to every portion of the statutes so revised.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when the Commissioners shall have compiled the revision and consolidation of the said statutes, they shall cause a copy of the same to be submitted to Congress, that the acts so revised and consolidated by them may be reënacted if Congress shall so determine, and when the said acts shall be so presented, the said Commissioners shall also suggest to Congress such contradictions, omissions and imperfections as may appear in the acts by them revised, with the mode in which they have reconciled, supplied and amended the said acts in the Revised Statutes presented; and the said Commissioners may also designate such acts or parts of acts, if any, as, in their judgment, ought to be repealed, with the reasons for advising such repeal.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners each shall be paid for their services at the rate of —— dollars a year, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said revision and consolidation of the Statutes, by and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; *Provided*, That the said Statutes shall be reported to Congress on or before the — day of ——.

On motion of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.) the bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain railroads and telegraph lines was taken up.

Mr. Wade said the bill only intended to affect such roads as were not willing should be used by the Government.

After discussion, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to confine the operation of the bill to the States declared in insurrection.

Mr. Sumner moved to add, "or where is actually the seat of war."

Mr. Wade did not want any immunity for other States. If he had the power, he would hang traitors and bridge-burners twice over if they were in the loyal States.

Mr. Trumbull was willing to punish traitors anywhere. He only wanted to confine the military punishment, provided for in the bill, to States where the judicial power cannot be exercised.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said the Government wanted power to move large bodies of troops over the roads, at any time and in such numbers as they pleased. We have a large army which must be moved, and it might require all the rolling stock, &c., of several railroads at once.

Mr. Wade was for giving the Government all the power it needed to carry on the war. If it could not carry on the war with energy they might as well give it up. This war was a rosewater war. He wanted the war carried on vigorously, and wanted the power to transport troops without any hindrance.

Mr. Browning, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was in favor of the main object of the bill, but he had some doubts about punishing operatives on railroads by military law, as provided for by this bill. He simply objected to compelling the railroad men to subject themselves to the rules and articles of war.

Mr. Hale thought there was much necessity for severe measures against traitors in many places in the loyal States. He instanced the city in which we are legislating as an example.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought in regard to many things about which Congress legislated the Government had power over them, and much greater under the war power. The Senator from Ohio said that the Government already possesses this power, the war power. If so, what is the necessity for this bill? In his (Fessenden's) judgment, such power was always incident to a time of war. Why, then, is it necessary to put this law on the statute book? He thought it better to leave the matter to the discretion of a commander. He (Fessenden) would do all that was necessary under the circumstances. As to giving any commander power to shoot any person who interferes against the Government, he thought that would be a dangerous power to put on the statute book. There was no necessity for such legislation. We are fighting to restore the Constitution. Let us be careful that we do not violate it. We had better leave the war power full force, to be used by the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Wade claimed that Congress had the war power, and if we left it to the President, we might as well declare the President dictator and tyrant. Congress, the representatives of the people, ought to have control of the war, and he would never give up such power. The Senator from Maine seemed to think that Congress had nothing to do but furnish men and money, and then let the President do as he please.

Mr. Fessenden said the Senator was putting words in his mouth which he never said. He never supposed Congress had not power over the President, but Congress could not punish citizens only according to the Constitution.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) said he had come up against the question, whether the power to suspend the *habeas corpus* or martial law exists in the President or in Congress. If the President has the power what harm is there if Congress says again he has the power. If he has not the power, Congress ought to give him what power was necessary.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) contended that the power of Congress to declare war did not give it the power of the Commander-in-Chief, and tell when the army is to go forward or retreat. Congress, when it declares war, confers on the President all power necessary to accomplish the object desired. Congress had no right to decide how the President should carry on the war.

Mr. Trumbull said that Congress had the entire power, and might disband the army to-morrow. Congress has the right to arm the army with wooden swords.

Mr. Cowan—Would the President be bound to obey it?

Mr. Trumbull—Certainly. Congress might pass a law requiring the President to hang or shoot every prisoner taken. Such things would be unwise; but Congress has the power, and it was a monstrous idea that the war power was vested in the Executive, against which they wanted to enter a protest.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, (Opp.,) thought it strange that the Senator from Pennsylvania had fallen into such an error as his suicidal argument showed. If they once established the doctrine that civil power was subordinate to military, it would be the destruction of the Government, for it would be the end of all civil liberty. When the laws can be executed, we have no right to interpose military power.

A vote was taken on Mr. Sumner's amendment to the amendment, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Trumbull modified the amendment, so as to confine the operation and punishment of the bill to any State or District in which the laws of the United States are opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, by insurgents or rebels against the United States, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, which was agreed to. Yeas, 19; Nays, 17.

Mr. Browning, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, as a substitute for the second section, that any persons who attempt, within the lines of the army of the United States, to resist or interfere with the unrestrained use of the property described, or injure it, be treated as spies of the enemy, and punished with death or other punishment. Disagreed to—Yeas, 14; Nays, 21.

The bill was then passed—Yeas, 23; Nays, 12, as follows: Messrs. Browning, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, McDougal, Powell, Trumbull, Saulsbury and Willey.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Mr. Watts, the delegate from New-Mexico, rose to a question of privilege, desiring to correct a statement in a newspaper, but the Speaker ruled that a newspaper statement is not a question of privilege.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill.

This was subsequently laid aside, and the special order proceeded with, namely, the bill to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States, a copy of which was published last week.

Mr. Spaulding rose to address the Committee, when

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, inquired whether the gentleman proposed to leave the bill open to discusion and amendment.

Mr. Spaulding replied that the bill would take the usual course, and an opportunity would be afforded for debate as long as practicably compatible with the pressing demands of the Treasury.

Mr. Morrill gave notice of his intention to introduce a substitute for the bill, omitting such part as makes the note a legal tender.

Mr. Spaulding proceeded to explain the bill, in a speech which we print in full in another part of this morning's Times.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in reply to an inquiry, said that ample time would be given for discussion of the bill, and he gave notice that he would offer an amendment to make the semi-annual interest payable in coin.

The Committee here rose, when further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Referred to the Special Committee on that subject.

Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) made a report on the subject of disloyal employes of the Government, the consideration of which was postponed for two weeks.

The House again took up the Judicial, Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. Sundry amendments were made, no conclusion was arrived at, and the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Repulse of a Rebel Reconnoissance at Bolivar.

Sandy Hook, Md., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

This forenoon a squad of Ashby's rebel cavalry made their appearance at Bolivar, accompanied by a section of artillery, which opened fire on Company H, of Col. Geary's Regiment, stationed a mile and a half above Sandy Hook. Our Parrott gun and Enfields soon silenced their barkers, and drove the rebels back behind the hill. At the latest advices no rebels were in sight, except a mounted picket, stationed in a small wood near Bolivar.

Jackson's main body is concentrating at Charlestown. Informants state great consternation exists among the rebels, in consequence of the circulation of reports among them that our whole division is about to cross over, and that Jackson has posted to Charlestown to resist our progress. It is thought here that Jackson will move down nearer to Harper's Ferry to-night.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Seven Bridge-Burners Sentenced to be Shot.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The Military Commission assembled at Palmyra for the trial of the bridge-burners, has found seven persons guilty, and sentenced them to be shot. The sentence has been approved by Major-Gen. Halleck, and they will be executed at a time and place hereafter to be designated. A gentleman who reached this city yesterday from Palmyra reports that the long bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, burned by the rebels on Saturday night, has just been completed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

Amending the General Manufactory law.

Amending the Revised Statutes, so as to affect judgments in cases of ejectment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Ramsay—To amend the divorce law.

By Mr. Robertson—To prevent and punish fraud in the use of false stamps, brands, trade marks.

Also a bill in relation to sales by the Commissions of the United States Loan Fund.

BILLS PASSED.

The annual appropriation bill for the canals of the State.

To amend the law in relation to unauthorized banking.

The Canal Auditor sent in a statement of the canal awards made and the amount unpaid.

Mr. Bell's resolution in favor of appointing three Commissioners to draft a general tax bill was taken up and debated by Messrs. Henderson and Bell. Messrs. Ramsay and Hutchinson also spoke on the resolution, when it was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to amend the Brooklyn Common School Law was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

To-day being general order day, bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

The annual Message of the Governor was taken up.

Mr. Hulburd moved the usual reference of the various topics of the Message to appropriate Committees.

A motion was made to refer the matters relating to the Metropolitan Police to the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by referring the subject to a Special Committee, composed of the members from New-York, Kings and Westchester Counties.

Mr. Pierce opposed the amendment. He said that the members from New-York came here as politicians to cripple the Metropolitan Police law. He favored the reference of all matters relating to the subject to the Standing Committees.

Mr. Royal Phelps was glad to hear an argument in favor of referring all matters, where possible, to the Standing Committees, which had been carefully selected, He regretted that the gentleman from Ulster County had seen fit to charge the members from New-York as coming here as politicians to cripple this or other measures. As a member from New-York he should be sorry to see anything done in the House which would alter or impair the Metropolitan Police law. He thought that when the Legislature of the State first deprived the City of New-York of the right to form and manage its own Police, and took it into their own hands, they did a wrong act, but he would be equally frank and say that the Metropolitan Police law had fought itself into favor. He was glad to bear his testimony to the fact that the police was managed without regard to politics. He would hope they were not as mixed as the politics in this chamber. The Commissioners, Superintendents and Captains pay no regard to politics, and do their duty efficiently. He hoped the matter would be referred to the Standing Committee on the Affairs of Cities, which having members on it from the Metropolitan Districts, knew more of the people and the practical working of the law than the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

A motion to refer the subject to the Standing Committee on the Affairs of Cities was carried.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

The bill to amend the annual appropriation law by allowing $100,000 remaining in the State Treasury, paid in for the redemption of lands sold for taxes, to be drawn out and paid to the parties interested.

The bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise money for the relief of the families of volunteers.

To amend the charter of the Republic Fire Insurance Company.

To authorize the Supervisors of Ulster County to pay the expenses of the Twentieth Regiment.

In relation to warrants issued against defaulting County Collectors.

No other business of importance was transacted. Recess till 7 P. M.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

The financial resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Beadle spoke against secured currency and in favor of unrestricted credit.

Mr. Raymond next addressed the House. He conceded to the fullest extent the justness and soundness of the principle, that every loan made by the Government should rest on the levy of a tax sufficient to pay the interest and ultimately to redeem the principal, and that the sum raised by said tax should be specifically applied to that object. He proceeded to show that the Government had adhered to this principle, and were prepared to levy the tax; that they must also have a large sum of money for the immediate necessity of the war, which they could not obtain from capitalists or the banks, and that the issue of Treasury notes was a matter of absolute necessity to the prosecution of the war. He argued that they would rest on a basis of taxation, being convertible into stock which had that basis; that if made a legal tender, they could not be depreciated by any effort of bankers or capitalists; that they would not depreciate, nor would they unduly inflate the business of the country. He spoke over an hour, and entered largely into the details of the subject. He controverted also with some sharpness the position taken and remarks made by Mr. Hurlburd and Mr. Alvord, and spoke of the passage of resolutions stigmatizing this currency as calculated to impair the ability of the Government to prosecute the war with vigor.

The Speaker's remarks were replied to by Messrs. Hurlburd, Pierce and Alvord, and the subject made the special order for Thursday evening.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers, Attention!—For the derangements of the system, incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions, and exposures, which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

A Young Man's Best Capital is His Head. —To know how to use it to the best advantage, get a careful examination at Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

Jan. 28—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool*—Wm. Moran, James Sullivan, attached to the *Metropolitan Record*; Ramon Fenrefro, Vincent Vigil Escafora, H. H. Condon, Manuel Blasco, Louis Caret, Ramon Vitorero, Wm. Palmer, Horace Aylwin, Mariano Augera, Jessie Comper, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. S. T. Baker, from Buenos Ayres—Capt. Grindell and lady, late of bark Carolina, wrecked at Buenos Ayres.

In ship Union, from Shanghae—J. H. Briard and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets .... 5 13 | Moon sets.... 6 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 23 | Gov. Island 8 12 | Hell Gate.... 9 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 28.

Arrived.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Union, (of Baltimore,) Wiley, Shanghae Aug. 7, with teas and silks to Wilmerdings & Mount; passed the North Saddle Aug. 12, Allass Straits Oct. 24, Cape Good Hope Dec. 1; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Dec. 21; Dec. 25, lat. 6 30 N., lon. 38 38, was boarded by officer from U. S. ship Morning Light, warning us of the privateer Sumter and other piratical crafts; officers and crew of Morning Light all well. Jan. 14, lat. 28 16, lon. 65 15, spoke U. S. ship Shepherd Knapp, Henry S. Eytinge, commander, cruising for the Sumter and other privateers; officers and crew all well. The Union has experienced light variable winds the entire passage; was in the lat. of the Capes of Delaware Jan. 2?, since which time have had a succession of heavy weather.

Ship Emily Augusta, Strickland, Liverpool Dec. 28, with coal to master. Jan. 5, was in lon. 40, with moderate weather, then took the wind from the westward with strong gales and high sea; Jan. 8, had a most furious gale from S. W., during which shifted cargo and lost sails; 24th inst., hauled off shore, with the wind from the eastward, with thick weather.

Ship Azzan, (of Bucksport,) Heagan, Bristol Dec. 18; left the Delaware Breakwater 28th inst., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales; split sails, &c. 15th inst., lat. 42 ??, lon. 51 15, passed a large quantity of bright deal planks, apparently not long in the water.

Ship Thos. W. Sears, (of Boston,) Drew, Singapore Sept. 2, passed Angier Sept. 23, to D. G. & W. B. Bacon. Aug. 18, while at anchor in Singapore Roads, Charles White, of Dantzic, Prussia, a seaman, aged 24, was destroyed by sharks while bathing.

Ship James Guthrie, Pittman, Antwerp, via Southampton Dec. 16, in ballast to Abm. Bell's Sons. Has had unusually heavy weather; during the passage passed several spars and pieces of ships.

Bark Almoner, (of Searsport,) Lanpher, Ipswich, Eng., 58 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co. 25th inst., lat. 38, lon. 73 30, passed an English bark, apparently water-logged, and a bark lying near taking off the crew.

Bark Charles Heddle, Crosby, Genoa 45 ds., via Gibraltar 35 ds., in ballast to master. Experienced heavy N. E. gales on the coast.

Bark Tuisko, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Havre 43 ds., in ballast to Enkart. Made a Southern passage, and had fine pleasant weather up to Hatteras.

Bark Peter, (Norw.,) Olsen, Tarragona 64 ds., and 54 ds. from Gibraltar, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Atlantic, (Norw.,) Davidson, Malaga Dec. 11, passed Gibraltar Dec. 12, in ballast to order.

Bark Bananza, (Br., of Dundee,) Strenach, Rio Janeiro 71 ds., with coffee to order.

Bark Eliza, (Br., of Jersey,) Dupre, Rio Janeiro Nov. 26, with coffee to H. L. Routh & Sons.

Brig Los Amigos, (Br., of Jamaica,) Warner, Porto Cabello Jan. 9, with coffee to A. H. Solomon. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. gales.

WIND—Sunset, N., and light.

Below.

Ship Sultana, from Bordeaux.
Bark Philena, Winslow, from Palermo.
Schr. Wm. Waring, from Choptank.
Also a British ship, hailing from Liverpool.—All by pilot boat Wm. H. Aspinwall.
Ship Artisan, from Havre.
Ship Oberon, from Sierra Leone.
Bark Chanticleer, from Lisbon—All by pilot boat Washington, No. 4.
Ship Sebastian Cabot, Watts, from Liverpool Dec. 2, with loss of rudder-head, and strg. with tackles.
Ship Arctic, from Antwerp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
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NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

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EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

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SECOND CONCERT
AT THE
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AND
First concert at Dodworth's Hall, on FRIDAY, Jan. 31. Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾. Concert at 7½.

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MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.
A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug and fancy stores everywhere. Depôt, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York.
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AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT seamstress and dressmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing, and will be found faithful to her employer; has no objection to do light chamberwork; wages $8 per month. Address M. R., Union-square Post-office, for this week.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES A situation for a respectable girl in a small family as waitress and chambermaid or waitress alone; good reference given. Can be seen this week at No. 58 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject to be selected by the audience. A distinguished member of the Bar will be present to interrogate the medium after the lecture.

A BUSINESS DONE ENTIRELY FOR cash, will be sold for $3,000, or its equivalent in real or personal property. It is worthy the attention of any person desiring business with this investment. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av.

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